

Humpty Dumpty May Have a Great Fall

By Victor L. Berger.

THE most burning question for Milwaukee today is the question of home rule. Without home rule, hardly any progress is possible in the municipal affairs of Milwaukee. The present charter is a document framed over fifty years ago, entirely inadequate for the needs of a modern city, and since then patched up by innumerable special laws. The result is a chaotic mass of decisions resulting in the conflicting opinions of all kinds of lawyers, which are a God-send to the grafters, the hoodlums and to the injunction fiends. The present condition is a fruitful field for the enemies of good government and of all progress—a good field for exploiters of the type of Thomas J. Neacy.

As matters now stand, the eternal running to the legislature for laws to meet the requirements of the city, becomes an absolute necessity.

And for every one of these laws the friends of good government, of honesty and decency have to fight their way against the representatives and lobbyists of special interests. And since special interest is fortified with the best lawyers and with plenty of bribe or buy up the members of the legislature, especially those from the country districts, who have no interest in Milwaukee—good government, honesty and decency have a slim chance indeed.

Nor is this all. Since everything is decided by the legislature, everything must be postponed until the legislature meets, which is once in two years. No matter how urgent may be the necessity for a measure, it must be postponed until the legislature meets.

This acts as a wet blanket even upon its most ardent friends, and it also has a tendency to make the revolutionary working class more revolutionary—to make them despise legal ways and legal procedure. As for the rest, of course, anything that looks like "local patriotism" and civic pride, cannot possibly grow as long as everybody knows that every good purpose must be put on ice for two years or longer before good will can be translated into good deeds.

This condition of things, moreover, helps the politicians, the hoodlums and the grafters immeasurably.

For it is clear, they cannot be reached immediately. Atuses and bad conditions are entrenched "by law" and cannot be abolished, unless this is done by the legislature.

Therefore, naturally, graft and boodle are bound to thrive.

The lack of home rule is one of the chief reasons why American cities are known to have the rottenest administrations in the world.

We can readily understand why public service corporations, manufacturers who have special axes to grind, and devils who make a business of bribing aldermen and public officials, should support this state of affairs.

We can readily understand why some of the leading members of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of Milwaukee should want to send big delegations to the Wisconsin legislature to oppose and fight home rule at all hazards.

However, we do not believe that every member of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association is a briber and a crook. We still believe that there is some honesty left even among the so-called successful business men. And we will, therefore, most respectfully put the following up to them:

The city of Milwaukee cannot go on in the future as it has drifted along until now. The city of Milwaukee must accomplish reforms.

The Social-Democratic administration and the Social-Democratic party furnish a bridge for decency in public life and honest progress. The Social-Democratic party offers what we believe is the last chance in this country for a peaceable settlement of great questions and for a lawful transformation of present society.

If Socialists and the Socialist party should fail—on account of reactionary and crooked legal obstacles that are put in its way—if the great mass of the people should be convinced that the legal way of betterment of conditions is impossible, that the laws are made for the benefit of thieves, grafters and capitalists exclusively—then the masses will very soon despise all laws and all legality. Then the principle opposite to Socialism, the principle of anarchy, will get the upper hand.

What will be the result?

The result will be that if—
Humpty Dumpty shall continue to sit on the crooked wall,
Humpty Dumpty will have a great fall,
And all the King's horses and all the King's men
Will never make Humpty Dumpty whole again.

Again I say, progress and reform for Milwaukee are almost impossible unless we get home rule. All the three parties declared for home rule in their platforms in the last municipal election.

Now, will the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, and the corporate interest that is behind it, oppose home rule in the next legislature?

Victor L. Berger

Answer Filed in the Libel Suit

Last Saturday the answer of Victor L. Berger and Frederic Heath to the \$10,000 libel suit against this paper brought by Thomas J. Neacy, as well as statements of Elizabeth H. Thomas and Herman W. Bistorius bearing on the complaint were filed with the Milwaukee clerk of courts. After admitting that the plaintiff is a citizen of Milwaukee, prominent in business and well known to the citizens of Milwaukee, the answer says that the allegations in the alleged libelous article are true. Mr. Neacy, the answer continues, was president, and as the defendants are informed and believe, is now the main financial support of the so-called Voters' league. The league is criticized in the answer. The answer further alleges that "the plaintiff has gained an unenviable notoriety as a fault-finder in matters concerning public affairs, and that for about ten years past the plaintiff has continually and with ever increasing degree of virulence kept himself constantly before the public as a censor of public acts, of public officials and of public bodies in general."

To accomplish this, continues the answer, Neacy has caused articles, signed by himself, to be published in the daily papers, causing himself to be interviewed relative to public affairs, appearing either in person or by his agents before public bodies "for the purpose of substituting his judgment on public affairs for that of the proper officials."

The answer then says that Neacy

leged to have called Neacy a "briber and grafter" is quoted in the answer. The answer then says that Neacy failed to answer the Rose charges, though he said he would, refusing to sue Rose on the ground that inasmuch as he was president of the Voters' league at the time he was a quasi-public official.

The answer then refers to a petition which was circulated in the spring of 1907 by a Dr. E. R. Weber asking Neacy to resign from the school board and from the board of trustees of the insane asylum. The answer says 2,300 signatures were secured in two days.

A list of thirty-four signed articles and interviews by Neacy, published in the daily papers in recent years, and dwelling on public affairs, is given, with the dates of each and the papers in which they were published. Another list is given of some of the injunction proceedings begun by the plaintiff, notably the municipal light plant, new house of correction, penny lunch, Weeks tract index, sidewalk tax and other injunctions.

Sugar-Coated Putrescence

When the old party politicians fall out we hear a little about the time-entrenched rottenness of this government of "ours." The following from Congressman Rainey discloses a few things:

"Prominent stockholders and directors of the sugar trust were in grave danger not long ago; the doors of our penitentiaries were opening for many of them. They have succeeded, however, through their control of the Republican party, in bringing about the most delightful arrangement:

"The attorney general of the United States, until his appointment, was a sugar trust attorney, familiar with the methods of the trust, exhibiting even now a remarkable sympathy for its officials in the difficulties."

"The general counsel for the sugar trust is an ex-assistant attorney general of the United States, loyal to the Republican party, familiar with the methods and the secrets of the attorney general's office."

"The brother of the president of the United States is one of the attorneys for the sugar trust."

"J. E. Parsons, father of the ex-president of the New York county Republican committee, is under indictment on account of an offense against the law in Philadelphia."

"And the president of the United States has advised against a congressional investigation of the sugar trust for the reason that it might prove embarrassing."

"The last of the brands by the sugar trust was committed Nov. 20, 1907. The statute of limitations is running every day and soon will be a bar against criminal prosecution."

Feast and Famine

To him that hath is given, till his coffers strain to hold
Their plethora of riches, and his pockets bulge with gold.

From him that hath not is taken, even the little that he hath—
And, barefoot, he goes limping o'er the brambles in his path!

From him that has is taken, 'e'en his liberty and life;
And offing peace and plenty, all he gets is want and strife.

To him who holds is given all for which he makes demand;
And bringing war and famine—lo, he rules a mighty land!

—James Ball Naylor.

The Belfast Street Railway, owned and operated by the municipality, last year carried nearly 46,000,000 passengers at an average fare of 0.86 of a cent per mile and made a net profit of \$183,206.

Milwaukee's Socialist Judges on the Bench

WE present this week views of Milwaukee's two Socialist judges, Richard Elsner and Joseph Cordes, as they appear on the bench in the new court rooms fitted up for them. While they will have capitalist-made laws to construe and apply, the law of common humanity and real justice can be called in also if a judge is inclined that way—and the Social-Democratic judges certainly are so inclined.

A famous American magazine writer stated recently, and very truly, that we have a commercial government, not a political one. And we Socialists very well know that commercialism has entered into, and has full control of, every avenue of public and political life in America, and understand that "business in politics means graft. Graft everywhere, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, as daily developments amply prove. Hi! Pittsburgh—hi! Senator Lorimer."

Only the city of Milwaukee has put up, on April 5, 1910, the first effective barrier against graft and capitalism in America.

One of the petty grafts in public life is the abnormal fee system, which brought about such unbearable stench and oppression to the working people of Milwaukee county, for instance, that even the politicians of the old parties were forced to make a change of the justices' courts and establish the civil court of Milwaukee county. This change, inures to the greatest possible benefit of the residents of Milwaukee county and of the working people in the particular. Our Social-Democratic justices of the peace were honorably mentioned in the state legislature as being exceptions with a few other justices in the line of the old "bribe business" whereby the just is charged as much as the traffic would bear, very often illegally.

Comment on Passing Events By Frederic Heath

Roosevelt's gross slanders on the Socialists—gross and filthy slanders—show on which side he is really enlisted in the great world's battle for human justice.

Chicago would positively feel lost if it did not have some graft trial in session every week in the year. It all belongs at the door of the capitalist system. As long as powerful incentives to dishonesty remain dishonesty will be the rule rather than the exception.

Huston, the crooked architect of crooked Pennsylvania's crooked state capital building, has been found guilty. He and his plundering crew of Republican politicians went the limit, even for rotten Pennsylvania. Some of them got caught, but only some, of course.

Mark Twain left a million dollars behind him, but simply handed it down to his daughter. There will be some surprise that the gifted humorist after taking the people's money for years did not get some of it back to them in some way, if only for the sake of looks.

Senator Owen claims that the big news gathering concern, the Associated Press, has wilfully refused to print anything about the big Bethlehem Steel Works strike. Not the first



Judge Richard Elsner

Judge Joseph Cordes

—Photo by Franklin.

overcharging workmen who, not infrequently branded as deadbeats in the eyes of their employers, lost their jobs, throwing them, their wives and children upon the mercies of our merciless capitalist system. Space will not permit us to describe all the horrors of the old system. The new system of civil courts is undoubtedly a great improvement, but must not

be overestimated in the face of all capitalistic laws and the surrounding capitalist system as to our two Social-Democratic judges. We all know that they are familiar with every-day conditions and will "make good" as far as the capitalistic system of jurisprudence will permit. Mention must be made, in addition thereto, that a number of defects have already been discovered in the law creating the civil court; and that the necessary amendments will be presented to the next legislature.

The mere fact that Milwaukee county elected the first Social-Democratic judges of a court of record will we can safely assume, have a salutary effect on the administration of justice in other and higher courts.

The Safety of the Streets

"By all means let us preserve the safety of the home, but let us also make safe the street in which the majority of our young people find their recreation and form their permanent relationships."—Jane Addams.

It has been said that our form of government is still on trial. And that remark has rather too literal a meaning to be relied by the decent portion of the citizenship!

We are always asked to marvel that this great man or that great man was once a humble workman, actually soiled his hands with useful labor and went round smelling sweaty and dressed in common clothes. And now another example is before us.

Here is the case of Senator William Lorimer. In 1871 he was a sign painter's apprentice and later an employee in the packing houses. And now look at him! Another testimonial to the fact that in America the humblest man by thrift and cunning (and not getting caught) may rise to the highest pinnacle.

Lorimer is now an United States senator and is charged with having achieved his election by the bribery of the members of the Illinois legislature that chose him.

This should be a lesson to the American boy; it shows that he should not be afraid to do humble work while young, for who knows but that he, too, may rise to be a great senator and be able to bribe legislators for votes!

A pure food show has just been held in Milwaukee, and in one corner there was rigged up a booth which made its appeal to the bakery trade in the interests of an egg substitute. The little circular given out makes interesting reading. They are cautions.

"The fact that the use of a substitute for eggs by a bakery is not a matter which the baker wants to be made public property," says the circular, therefore, "few, if any references can be had," as of course those who use the stuff do it by stealth. In fact, the proprietors of the compound or contraption "use every means to protect the trade and public consumer in the use of the product," and to especially protect the baker "shipments and deliveries are always made in blank packages."

And as a further protection against possible exposure on the baker's part they sell for cash only so that no statements can ever "fall into unauthorized hands" to show a prying public what substitutes the baker has been slyly putting into their stomachs.

The appearance of such a booth in a "pure food show" is somewhat amusing, although it is claimed, of course, that the egg substitute is "pure and wholesome." But one of the objects of the pure food movement ought to be to establish renewed confidence between the food maker and purveyor and the consumer. It is the consumer's stomach that is the vital consideration in the matter and the effort of all "pure food" legislation in recent years has been to enable the owner of that stomach to know exactly what he puts into it, and it is this right that is invaded whenever a substitute is put into the people's food by stealth.

A Study Course in Socialism

Prepared Under Auspices of the National Party

Lesson XXVI.—The Socialist Program: 5.—Methods of Action—Continued

RELATION Among Various Methods of Action.—Special circumstances in this country have retarded the spread of a clear conception of the working class movement as a whole. American Social-Democrats have been prone to think of its various methods as so many abstract schemes, from among which the workmen could at any time choose whichever they liked, instead of recognizing that they constitute a historically necessary growth, conditioned by technical development and by other factors largely beyond the workmen's control. Thus we have at one time a tendency to advocate political action exclusively and make light of the struggles of organized labor; again, a tendency to depreciate the ballot and overestimate the strike and boycott; yet again, to neglect the ordinary work of both the party and the unions and exalt so-called "direct action." Both scientific theory and the instinct of the working class lead to a comprehensive view which enables the movement to use the various methods simultaneously, continuously and harmoniously, with reference to actual circumstances and with care to economize energy, solidify forces, and build both for present and future.

The methods of conspiracy, terrorism, and insurrection need not be discussed here. They have their

place in countries where civil rights, political liberty, and open organization of labor are unknown, though even there they are two-edged weapons. In countries where they are not absolutely necessary, they are useless and pernicious.

Socialist Political Action.—It is not to be expected that the transformation of society will be effected solely and simply by the growth of the Socialist vote until it becomes a majority. Neither is it to be expected that some fine day the masses will rise in spontaneous revolt and "make the revolution." The former conception errs in two ways. On the one hand, we shall not have to wait for a majority before we see many essential changes in the direction of the Socialist ideal, even while the Socialist party is comparatively small, it begins to influence legislation and government, checking the capitalistic abuse of the public powers and forcing the capitalist parties to concede measures of just value to the working class. On the other hand, it is by no means sure that the mere casting of a majority of Socialist votes would settle the question since privileged classes usually bow to the people's will only when they know that the people have will and power to compel obedience; and in the meantime, while progress is being won step by step, it is to be remembered that laws do not enforce themselves, but must be upheld by a self-conscious and organized public.

Political action as understood by Socialists, therefore, includes much more than getting votes. The nominating of candidates and the conduct of campaigns are indispensable, but they are the least part of Socialist politics. The Socialists must pursue just as energetically in the months after election as in those before the aim of educating and organizing its public and keeping it on the alert to promote all Socialist and proletarian measures and impede all of a contrary tendency. It must make itself the champion of all the oppressed and the protagonist of every progressive demand; and must continually translate its general theories into concrete application. This it can do by many agencies: through its press, through lectures, through house-to-house canvassing, through the issuance of manifestos upon topics of the day; through addresses to the public authorities, through mass meetings and demonstrations, through conferences with representatives of the unions upon subjects of common interest, etc.

To carry on such intense and varied activity with success requires a numerous and well disciplined organization. But in proportion as the party vigorously undertakes its arduous duties, it acquires more members and can command their willing activity.

The Political Strike.—Much attention has been given in recent years to the general strike, more

rich and poor, for the subversion of law and the protection of illegal profits!—and the "legal" plunder of the workers!

The settled conviction that the blowing up of the Maine was not on the square, which said conviction has been aided by the fact that the government has never attempted to raise the wreck or remove the bodies of the victims, may now be either verified or exploded. A bill has lately been passed in congress to raise the wreck and to bury the bodies of the ill-fated sailors in Arlington cemetery at the national capital. Still even the raising of the wreck may be done in such a manner as to cover things up and leave unsettled the question as to whether it was blown up from the outside or the inside, and also as to whether the casualty was actually the work of the Spaniards or a game in the interest of American capitalism deliberately to force a war for the sake of fat war contracts and to play upon the patriotism key to allay the restlessness of the despoiled working class of this country at that time. We expect to see the raising of the wreck carried on with as much secrecy as possible and by the same people who have denied the submerged sailors decent burial all these twelve long years.

All over the country comes tidings of philanthropic moves by the big exemplars of capitalism. Is it simon pure philanthropy, or long-headed business? It is assuredly the latter. The steel trust or the harvester trust do not establish pension systems from promptings of human brotherhood, but because these resting times of high prices absolutely demand concessions to the victims of wage exploitation. The heart of big capitalism is a heart of stone.

Big capitalism surely loves the wage worker so far as it can squeeze profits out of him either as a producer or consumer, or both. And any big industrial capitalist who feels real compassion for the wage working class whose poverty and distress makes capitalism possible, will not be able to stay in the game for long. Capitalism is not a food. It will not bring suicide upon itself by slaying the hen that lays the golden egg, or absolutely muzzle the ox that treads out its grain for it. But at the same time it will not sleep over in its "mercy." It will only go as far as is absolutely necessary to protect and prolong its rights of exploitation.

Billy Lorimer, United States senator from Illinois, is charged by Charles A. White, a former legislator, with having secured his election to the American house of lords by bribery. White himself admits he got \$1,000 for his vote and \$500 out of the corruption fund. White is a Democrat and his and other votes were needed to break a deadlock.

At the same time one John C. Feizer, who is being sued by the Chicago & Western Indiana railroad for \$525,000 declares that that sum is part of a large amount of money spent to get legislation favorable to the road and to get through bill No. 777 for the road.

Newspaper readers never know the time when there is not some such exposure as this going on. That legislation is bought and sold is generally understood so that we have a country in which money makes the laws.

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A Half Century of Wealth Concentration

[From an address delivered before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, at Columbia College, New York City, by Henry Laurens Call.]

It would be difficult to overestimate the material benefits received from science and invention, during the last half or three-quarters of a century.

In transportation, from the ox or horse team, overland wagon train, or slow sailing vessel, to the modern steam engines, electric trains, automobiles, and ocean greyhounds; in agriculture, from the hoe, single shovel plow, hand-sickle, or flail, to steam plows, harvesters, and threshers; in printing, from hand type and presses, to the linotype and perfecting presses; in manufacture, from the common needle, spinning wheel, or hand loom, to the sewing machines, power looms, and all the other complex and powerful machinery now in use—represent a transformation in the world's work and workshop, almost beyond the power of the imagination to picture.

These changes mark a transition from almost primitive methods to those of the highest degree of complexity; and the multiplication of man's labor power ten, and often a hundred, and even a thousand, fold.

Along with this increase in labor power has gone also a vast increase in wealth production. The present wealth of the United States, if equally divided, would give \$1,318 to every individual in the land, including babies—about \$5,000 to every family; as against \$307 per capita, or \$1,200 per family, in 1850.*

Thus the wealth we have saved is four times greater today than a half century ago. And this, be it remembered, is over and above the increased cost of living from the lavish maintenance of an ever growing idle class; over and above the wealth sent to foreign lands in the purchase of estates, palaces, titles and pleasures;

* U. S. census, 1900 and 1850.

over and above the billions destroyed in our great civil war; and, moreover, notwithstanding the fact that, under our present industrial system, a very large percentage of all our labor power is of the class properly termed non-productive. But for the waste in these and other respects, in both our social and economic systems, the above total would, perhaps, be not less than twice the sum given—or \$10,000 for every family in the land.

As to our wealth creation, then, as also the means by which it has been accomplished, there can be little question; and if the subject of wealth can have any special interest or concern either for the scientist or the citizen, it must relate to that other problem of its distribution.

I propose, therefore, in the following pages to inquire into, first—the degree of wealth concentration in the United States; secondly, the effect of this wealth concentration upon the body of industrial society; thirdly, the process by which it has been brought about; fourthly, the causes leading thereto; fifthly, the economic doctrines responsible therefor; sixthly, the logical and necessary remedy for these conditions; and seventhly, the nature and justice of the remedy required.

In the first place, then, I shall endeavor to contrast the conditions fifty years ago with those of today, in respect to wealth concentration.

In 1854 there was published in the city of New York, a little volume entitled "The Wealth and Biography of the Wealthy Citizens of the City of New York." Some fifteen years before, the leading merchants of the city had met together, and made calculations as to the wealth at the command of each, in "backing up" their business enterprises. As the list grew and copies were in demand, a regular publication was agreed upon; and this was entrusted to Moses Yale Beach, Esq., the publisher of the New York Sun.

The book was then in its thirteenth annual edition; and in its preface the publisher says: "The present edition is a careful revision of all previous ones, the largest portion of the contents having been entirely rewritten. Neither labor nor pains has been spared to make it absolutely correct, and it is hoped not without success." Both from the character of the publisher, and from the fact that the volume was the work of the business men themselves, we may safely assume

that its contents are reliable.

From it we learn that in the year 1854 there were just twenty-five millionaires in the metropolis, with fortunes ranging from \$1,000,000 to \$5,000,000 each. The combined fortunes of the twenty-five aggregated, in fact, but \$43,000,000.

Inasmuch as New York City was then, as now, much the most important financial center in the country, and as Philadelphia and Boston were the only other cities approaching it in size or importance, while Chicago and other cities of the central west were little more than villages, we may fairly assume that this list represented at least one-half of the entire number of millionaires then in the United States. In fact, a similar list published in Philadelphia nine years previously gave the entire number of Philadelphia millionaires as nine, with a probable aggregate of not to exceed \$15,000,000 as the combined fortunes of the entire number.

Allowing, then, for the increase in the number of Philadelphia millionaires during the nine years, and allowing a proportionate number for Boston and other places, it would yet be safe to say that in the year 1854 there were not to exceed fifty millionaires in the whole of the United States, and that the combined fortunes of the entire fifty did not exceed \$60,000,000. If to these we add the fortunes of the half-millionaires, it would probably increase the aggregate or total wealth of all the really rich men then in the country to about \$100,000,000.

The census of 1850 gave the total wealth of the United States as slightly over \$7,000,000,000; and the census of 1860 gave it as slightly over \$16,000,000,000. Assuming that one-third of the increase of \$9,000,000,000 was made during the first four years of the decade, and adding this to the census of 1850, would give the total wealth of the nation, in 1854, as \$10,000,000,000. Now, if the total wealth of the millionaires and half-millionaires at that date was, as shown by the above figures, \$100,000,000, this gave to the rich men of the country, in 1854, just one-hundredth part, or one per cent of the total aggregate wealth of the United States.

The late Senator Ingalls, in a speech delivered in the United States senate Jan. 14, 1891, said: "A table has been compiled for the purpose of showing how wealth in this country is distributed, and it is full of the most startling admonition. It has appeared in the magazines; it has been commented upon in this chamber; it has been the theme of editorial discussion. It appears from this compilation that there are, in the United States, two hundred persons who have an average of more than \$20,000,000 each; four hundred persons possessing \$10,000,000 each; one thousand persons possessing \$5,000,000 each; two thousand persons possessing \$2,500,000 each; six thousand persons possessing \$1,000,000 each; and fifteen thousand persons \$500,000 each; making a total of 31,100 persons who possess an aggregate of \$36,250,000,000."

In 1890, at the time the table mentioned by Senator Ingalls was compiled, the census gave the total wealth

of the United States as slightly more than \$16,000,000,000. Again, if at that time the millionaires and half-millionaires of the country owned, as stated by Senator Ingalls, the enormous total of \$36,250,000,000, this gave them just 25 per cent of the entire aggregate wealth of the United States; or, in other words, just fifty-six times as much of the nation's wealth, greatly as this had grown, as their humble predecessors the millionaires of thirty-six years before possessed.

Equally startling is the growth of the individual fortunes of these men of millions.

A writer in the Forum placed the wealth of J. J. Astor, in 1889, at \$15,000,000; William Astor at \$50,000,000; and W. W. Astor at \$50,000,000. This would give the wealth of these three branches of the house of Astor as \$150,000,000. If to this we add the portions of the estate which had at various times gone to the daughters of the family, it would probably increase the combined wealth of the Astors, in 1889, to \$200,000,000; or just fifty times the wealth of the family in 1854. Similarly the wealth of the Vanderbilt family had grown, within the same period from \$1,500,000 to \$300,000,000; or just two hundred times the wealth of the great Cornelius in 1854. The increase in the fortunes of the Gulets, the Havermeyers, and others, show about the same proportions; while A. Belmont, who in 1854 possessed a paltry \$100,000, is credited in 1889 with a fortune of \$30,000,000; or a multiplication of just three hundred times.

Now, if to these we add the mushroom fortunes of John D. Rockefeller (in 1890) of \$100,000,000, of Jay Gould \$70,000,000, of J. Pierpont Morgan and J. S. Morgan \$25,000,000 each, and the host of others, almost equal as great, who were unheard of a half century ago, we can readily see how the wealth of our millionaires, as a class, had grown to fifty-six times as great a proportion of the nation's wealth in 1890, as thirty-six years before, in 1854.

These estimates, it will be observed, were made seventy years ago; and even at the ordinary rates of interest the \$36,250,000,000 supposed to have been possessed by the 31,100 persons in 1890, would have grown to much more than double that amount by the beginning of 1907.

But we have added many more names to the possessors of great wealth; and the growth of these enormous fortunes is not limited by any ordinary interest rate. Railway construction, to which very many of these great fortunes were due, has continued unabated; while the development of our street railways, gas and electric lighting, telephone systems and the like, had only begun seventeen years ago. The vast growth of our cities with their added land values, and the development of our oil, coal, iron, gold, copper and other mineral resources have continued to pile up these great fortunes more rapidly than ever before. The reorganization of our railroads—almost universally foreclosed during the decade of 1900—also their constant recapitalization, have even more than their original construction, afforded

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A Study Course in Socialism

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accurately called the political strike. This is to be distinguished from even the largest of ordinary strikes.

The ordinary strike, whether large or small, is directed against specific employers, in support of demands which it is within their power as employers to grant, for the benefit of the strikers themselves or some portion of them. This definition includes the ordinary sympathetic strike, which is generally connected with the rule that union men shall not work in the same establishment with non-union men, nor handle material made by non-union labor.

In contrast with these strikes in specific industries against specific employers, the political strike may involve many industries and is directed against the employing class as a whole and against the government as an agency of that class.

It may be intended merely as an emphatic demonstration of working class feeling. Thus it has been used on many occasions in France, Italy, and elsewhere as a protest against arbitrary acts of the government or reactionary projects in parliament, and in Prussia recently in connection with the agitation for universal suffrage. In such cases it may affect only certain establishments and its duration may be determined in advance.

Again, it may be used to enforce a demand which the particular employers themselves cannot grant, but which, it is thought, the government will grant if the employing classes are severely enough affected. There have been such strikes in Belgium, Austria, Sweden and Finland to win universal suffrage; in Holland to procure the defeat of proposed legislation against the unions; in France and Italy to deter the government from depriving public employees of the right of organization. For such a purpose the strike must be widely generalized, and its duration cannot be predetermined. For material reasons, however, the larger the strike the shorter can be its duration.

tion; it must succeed or fail within a few days.

In a few other cases, as in Russia in 1905 and 1906, and in Spain in 1908, the political strike has been intended to paralyze the governing powers in a critical revolutionary moment. In such a case, of course, the strike is only a preliminary to insurrection, and its management must be adapted to this end.

In a few instances the political strike has proved a very effective weapon. In other it has failed disastrously. Experience shows that one or both of two conditions must exist in order to make such strikes practicable: Either the working class must be very well organized and disciplined on both economic and political lines, or else the movement must be one of intense revolutionary excitement, in which the whole mass of the working people and considerable portions of other classes are spontaneously united on one definite aim which is definitely opposed by the government and the dominant classes.

To imagine that the political strike can be made a substitute for regular labor union activity or for the regular activity of the political party, to think that it can be invoked at any time, regardless of conditions and without long preparations, or that it can be used as a "short cut" to the social revolution, is dangerous romanticism.

(The best treatment of this subject in English is in James' "Studies in Socialism," chapters XI and XII.)

Co-operation—Among the methods of action outside the political field which may be useful to the Socialist movement, co-operation must receive brief mention.

Socialists no longer cherish the illusion that capitalism can gradually be crowded out by the building up of co-operative societies. They have great practical value as an auxiliary to the political and industrial movement. In recent years in Germany, Belgium, Italy, France, Holland, Switzerland, Austria and the Scandinavian countries there has been a notable development in this direction. Some co-

operative societies devote themselves to wholesale and retail trade, saving their members the middlemen's profits; others conduct bakeries, cigar factories, printing and bookbinding shops, and other productive enterprises; others are societies of laborers who take contracts for agricultural work, excavation, paving, etc.; yet others are societies of peasants to provide agricultural machinery for common use, to conduct butter and cheese factories, wineries, etc., or to organize credit for building and improvements.

The societies serve as practical demonstrations of the benefits of collective action. They train workmen in methods of administration. They reduce the cost of living. They are often of great service to labor union in time of strike or lockout, putting union-made goods on the market when private employers unite to destroy the unions. In most cases they devote part of their revenues to aiding the Socialist press and contributing to the funds of the party and the unions.

The history of co-operation in the United States is a record of failure, but of late there seems to be some improvement. Careful study of methods successfully used in Europe and also of special economic conditions in this country should precede any attempts, and care should be taken to avoid attempting too much with too little means or so organizing the society that it may degenerate into a mere business enterprise, without, without social significance and without chance of success in competition with large private capital.

Socialist Education—More than any other movement in the world's history the Socialist movement needs educated men and women to carry on its work—not simply a few leaders and specialists, but an educated rank and file. While the average of knowledge and trained ability among Socialist party members today is decidedly above that of any other party, it is not yet adequate to the gigantic task which the party has before it. To meet this need, it is necessary both that the party and its auxiliary organizations should improve their educational facilities and that individual Socialists should make the most of all educational opportunities that are open to them—not only of the facilities offered by the party, but also of those offered by the public schools, libraries, etc. This may be considered as addressed particularly to the younger men and women in the movement and to Socialist parents on behalf of their children. The ideal of every Socialist-Democrat should be to make his education both broad and deep to acquire a fair knowledge of the general outlines of Socialist theory and policy, and to make himself a specialist in some particular line of Socialist activity. The one is necessary to enable him to make sound judgments on the varied questions that are continually confronting the movement. The other is necessary to enable him to do some specific service in the grand task of destroying the existing system of exploitation and building on right lines the fraternal society of the future. If this course has been of any use to those who have followed it, it will be to them nothing but an introduction to a life-long course of systematic self-education, going on simultaneously with their active work in the party and the labor movement.

The Problem of Meat Inspection

To maintain a really adequate meat inspection would mean to destroy every year tens of millions of dollars of what might otherwise be sold and eaten; and in a place like Packerstown, which the lords of the Beef Trust rule with a rod of iron, does anyone believe that such an end can be attained by one hysterical spasm on the part of the public, and the signing of one emasculated law by a gentleman who is now in the wilds of Africa?

A government inspector who goes into a packing house to examine meat and enforce a standard finds himself in a dubious position. Every pound of meat that he condemns is meat for which the owner of the business has paid good money, and which it hurts him to see destroyed; and he will find many ways of refreshing the efforts of the inspector. If he is dealing with a man who cannot be bribed or cajoled, he will try to bring "influences" to bear. I have talked with men who have honestly tried to protect the public interest in this profession, and who have been quarrelled with and maligned, scolded by their superiors, shifted from place to place, and finally even discharged. Quite recently I read in the papers of a government inspector in St. Louis who had resigned from the service because he could not stand the things he saw; and I express the conviction that for every man who will go to such an extreme for the welfare of a blind and heedless public, there are ten who will look the other way, or "take what is coming to them."—Upton Sinclair, in "Physical Culture."

Marx on Strikes.

At the time and quite apart from the general servitude involved in the wages system, the working class ought not to exaggerate to themselves the ultimate working of these everyday struggles. They ought not to forget that they are fighting with effects, but not with the causes of those effects; that they are retarding the downward movement, but not changing its direction; that they are applying palliatives, not curing the malady. They ought, therefore, not to be exclusively absorbed in these

Bigger Than the Government

JUDGE GARY of the executive committee of the steel trust, in answer to the charges made by the American Federation of Labor, expresses himself as follows: "We were investigated by Mr. Wickersham and by his predecessor. They were unable to find anything on which to base an action, which is fortunate for the country as well as for ourselves. This disintegration of this company would have meant commercial havoc and financial chaos. Trade would have been

unavoidable guerrilla fights incessantly springing up from the everlasting encroachments of capital or changes of the market. They ought to understand that, with all the miseries it imposes on them, the present system simultaneously engenders the material conditions and social reforms necessary for an economic reconstruction of society. Instead of the conservative motto, "A fair day's wages for a fair day's work," they ought to inscribe on their banner the revolutionary warword, "Abolition of the wage system."—Karl Marx.

Social-Democracy

I have looked at this claim by the light of history and my own conscience, and it seems to me so looked at to be a most just claim, and that resistance to it means nothing short of a denial of the hoe of civilization.

This, then, is the claim: It is right and necessary that all men should have work to do which shall be worth doing, and be of itself pleasant to do; and which should be done under such conditions as would make it neither over-wearisome nor over-anxious.

Turn that claim about as I may, think of it as long as I can, I cannot find that it is an exorbitant claim; yet again I say if society would or could admit it, the face of the world would be changed; discontent and strife and dishonesty would be ended.—William Morris.

Respectable Iniquities

A little girl from an east end slum was invited, with others, to a charity dinner, given at a great house in the west end of London. In the course of the meal the little maiden startled her hostess and the aristocratic company by solemnly propounding the query: "Does your husband drink?"

"Why, no," replied the astonished mistress of the house.

After a moment's pause the miniature quiver proceeded with the equally bewildering questions: "How much coal do you burn?" "What is your husband's salary?" "Has your husband any habits?" "Does your son go to work?"

By this time the presiding genius of the table felt called upon to ask her humble guest what made her put such strange questions.

"Well," was the innocent reply, "Mother told me to behave like a lady, and when ladies call at our house they always ask my mother those questions."—Ex.

Socialistic Reform in Milwaukee

When the Socialists came into power in Milwaukee they were importuned to retain in office the health commissioner of the old regime, a doctor who seems to have been "solid with the good people." If they removed this man, then woe unto them! But the new mayor investigated. What had this health commissioner done to give him his "good-guy" popularity? It turned out that he simply "hadn't done." "While making a great show of activity in some directions," as the Socialist investigators reported, "he had done almost nothing for the working people," hadn't given any attention to sanitary conditions in the factories and workshops, and "had allowed frightful conditions to continue in the slums. He was therefore summarily dismissed, as, upon this report, he ought to have been.—The Public.

A Natural Result.

"It may be illuminating to trace the connection between the monetary and dullness of factory work and the petty immoralities which are often the youth's protest against them. When the work itself offers nothing of interest, and when no public provision is made for recreation, the situation becomes almost insupportable."—Jane Addams, in "The Spirit of Youth and the City Streets."

Can't Get Too Much.

The Bee, however, does not wish to be understood as endorsing Socialism in general, which it regards as visionary. But to the extent that public ownership of public utilities may be Socialism, there cannot be too much of it.—Sacramento Bee.

Old Age Pensioners.

Old age pensioners in Great Britain and Ireland number 667,000, and have received in the last eight months a sum of \$25,308,565. English pensioners number 410,000; Irish, 134,000; and Scotch, 73,000. It is estimated that nearly \$30,000,000 will be required for the entire year, or one-fourth more than the original calculation.

The Jungle Aftermath

Upton Sinclair, the Socialist writer and author of "The Jungle," has become permanently connected with the editorial staff of Bernard Macfadden's PHYSICAL CULTURE MAGAZINE. In the current issue of this interesting and valuable publication he begins the publication of a series of articles entitled, "The Jungle Aftermath," which will give to the world the suppressed facts secured at the plants of the packing trust for a New York paper after the "Jungle" had been published, and it was claimed that the conditions described no longer existed. The articles were suppressed at the time.

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paralyzed. The United States might as well have been out of business had the United States Steel corporation been put out of business."

The above from one of the potentates of the trust can hardly be misunderstood by those who entertain the opinion that trusts can be regulated by law. It has become apparent that great combinations of wealth tower above the law and that laws are merely enacted to restrain those who rise in revolt against the despotism of industrial brigands.

Wickersham, the attorney general, who was formerly the attorney of trusts and corporations, has been trained to look through the same glasses as those magnates who once paid him a copious salary. According to the statement of Gary the trust has assumed such proportions that to interfere with its piracy would mean "commercial havoc and financial chaos."

When Gary declares that "the United States might as well be put out of business," he certainly realizes the magnitude of the power of the steel trust. And he knows that he can bring about a unity of action on the part of every other trust and corporation in the United States, that would cause every wheel to cease in its revolution.

The declaration of Gary is almost a defiance to the United States government, and gives notice that if the courts attempt to halt the depots in its gallop for profits, that "commercial havoc and financial chaos" will follow.—Miners' Magazine.

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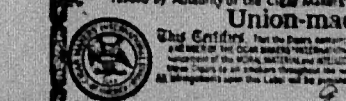
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The Milwaukee Socialist Officials and Their Work

[We reprint the following interesting account, by Abraham Cahan, the well known New York literary man and editor, from the columns of the N. Y. Daily Call. Comrade Cahan wrote it "on the spot," having been sent to Milwaukee for the inauguration by the Call.]

I SPOKE to dozens of people about Emil Seidel before I had met him in the flesh, and there was one particular word which I found in the answers of all of them. No matter how divergent their opinions or their points of view might have been otherwise, they all included that word.

That word was "sincere." And now that I have spoken with Seidel himself and spent more than an hour in his company, I feel that the adjective which instinctively comes to everybody's lips upon speaking of him touches upon the most vital point in the character of the man who is the center of the nation's attention just now.

We talked on a variety of topics, and I felt the magnetic personality of which I heard so much before; and when he proceeded to expound to me his theory of "municipal research" upon which he is going to dwell, among other things, in his inaugural address, it became clear to me why his Socialist speeches and lectures were so rich in the number of converts they made. He speaks in a simple, unassuming, conversational way, but his words come from the very bottom of his heart and his voice sounds so true, so profoundly in earnest, so far from anything like affective or self-consciousness that his sentences are as irresistible as his whole individuality.

He is rather small of stature, but well made, with blonde, pronounced Teutonic features and an active, yet calm, manner. The Milwaukee newspapers have made a good deal of "copy" of the good cultured English he speaks.

Our interview took place in one of the smaller rooms at the headquarters of the Social-Democratic organization. The other rooms were alive with some of the newly elected aldermen and other party members. As I went through these rooms being introduced to those present, the word "Comrade" filled the air.

The old English word, which I had been using for twenty-eight years, seemed to take on a new meaning. I felt a new charm in the syllable, a new source of inspiration in its sound.

About twenty minutes later as I sat in the lobby of my hotel, an elderly little man stepped up to one of the clerks and addressing him with mock dignity, said: "Good evening, Comrade So and So, tomorrow we will all be Comrades."

I was still in the mood in which I left Social-Democratic headquarters, as a consequence, the old fellow's joke fell upon my ear as a coarse piece of sacrilege, and I felt like resenting it, but his author went on talking of "Comrade Seidel" and the Socialists generally with the friendliest good nature.

and then it came back to me that this addressing one as "Comrade" had been described to me before as the irresistible joke of the day in these parts.

Another way in which the venom of the capitalistic press crops out the impression it is persistently endeavoring to create that Bading is an official of the highest efficiency and of spotless integrity. In other words, that in dismissing him the Socialists follow the time honored maxim of boodle politicians that "to the victors belong the spoils." As a matter of fact, however, the original purpose of the Socialists after the last election, was to let Bading stay, as was made clear by a public statement of party representatives. Since then, however, a more thorough inquiry into the health commissioner's record has revealed his utter neglect of duty in the matter of factory and tenement sanitation.

It is the rule of the Socialist administration of Milwaukee to place a member of their party in every position of influence, by which the general policy of the regime or its reputation may be affected, but to leave undisturbed every official whose honesty and fitness has been

established. The outgoing administration has employed a large army of "bench warmers" and grafters of every description. All these will have to go, of course. Seidel is bent upon giving Milwaukee a clean competent government, business-like, economical, absolutely honest and with an eye to the real benefit of the working people, and none but those who fit into a scheme of things of this nature need apply.

This brings me to another interesting feature of the situation. One would imagine that the election of a Socialist city administration would keep the office seeking fraternity at a respectful distance. Nothing of the sort. Scarcely an hour but an applicant calls, and, of course, all these job hunters are non-Socialists.

"Not one of our own people has asked me for an appointment," said Comrade Seidel. "Those who do are either avowed Democrats or Republicans who make pleas on the ground of eligibility or conceal their party affiliations without daring, however, or finding it advantageous, to put on a Socialist mask."

Last night I had occasion to see all the newly elected Socialist aldermen, county supervisors, etc., in caucus. They assembled in one of the larger rooms of the party headquarters, while I sat writing in the next room. The gathering had the character of a Socialist business meeting, and when it came home to me that these men were at this moment deciding the civic destiny of a large up to date city, I could not help surveying the assemblage of workmen with a thrilling sense of the great new era which the Milwaukee victory is going to usher in. It seemed incredible. We are so little accustomed to associate the American government with anything but graft, so little accustomed are we to associate the idea of American government with anything but plunder and the lowest depths of human degradation, that the sight of these men, whose faces spoke of a noble enthusiasm of a high purpose, did seem out of accord with one's habitual sense of the offices to which they are to be inducted tomorrow.

One had only to listen five minutes to their discussion, however, to realize that the atmosphere surrounding these offices will be com-

pletely and radically changed with the advent of these men. Every question was considered thoroughly and maturely, at once from the standpoint of the highest principle and with a view to practical utility. Every officeholder selected was a man who, in the judgment of the majority, was most likely to run it in the best interests of the people. Not a hint of despotism, not a trace of pull. The caucus alone would have been enough to make converts of thousands of people. In speaking of the opportunities of our Milwaukee comrades one must not forget that the charter of this city was framed in 1837 and that the Socialist administration will find itself handicapped by it at every turn. Seidel and Berger emphasize the fact that under that charter the municipality does not enjoy a bit of home rule, which means that attempting innovation at the mercy of the capitalistic legislature of Wisconsin. Still some things can be done and this the Socialists will do. Moreover, they expect the legislature to yield a point or two. Generally speaking, the public fully appreciates the position the new government will find itself in, and, considering existing conditions, look forward to excellent results.

then national wealth; 8,429,845 persons possessed \$24,000,000,000; while the remainder of "occupied" persons, some 20,393,137 in number, possessed but \$4,000,000,000.

But this arrangement by occupations is, to say the least, incomplete in arriving at any estimate of wealth concentration. Of the working population, as also of the so-called "middle classes," it is true that the occupied persons usually represent the ownership of wealth, and an arrangement by occupations, or families, is therefore approximately just. In the "wealthy class," however, not only the heads of families, but their wives, their infants, as also all other unoccupied persons, are the possessors of wealth, through inheritance, through gift, or otherwise. So that the 250,251 names of this class, here given, cannot be said to represent that many families, but instead so many individuals out of a total population of some 76,000,000.

Reduced to percentages, this would therefore show three-tenths of one per cent of our population as possessing seventy-one per cent of the nation's wealth in 1900; a vast increase, as will be seen, over the showing for 1880, and furnishing a striking indication of what we are to expect in this year of our Lord, 1907.

If, then, we increase this list of 250,251 names to, say 800,000 names—or one per cent of our population—this would probably include all in independent circumstances as well as the enormously rich; and it would appear to be an underestimate, rather than an overestimate, to place their present combined possessions at an increase of forty per cent over the showing for 1880, and twenty per cent over the showing for 1900; or, in other words, at ninety per cent of the total aggregate wealth of the country today, estimated at \$106,000,000,000.

These conclusions are startling, it must be admitted; and they are, of course, from the very nature of the problem, incapable of exact verification.

They are, however, certainly borne out by this comparison of the census of 1900 with the showing of wealth concentration at previous periods. Nor yet are they so startling or so incredible, as the known increase of individual fortunes. If John D. Rockefeller alone owns today the one-fortieth part of all the nation's wealth; and if the immediate group of which he is the central figure, called "The Standard Oil group," is possessed of nearly one-tenth part of all that wealth; then it is hardly conceivable that the thousands, and tens of thousands of other names of enormous wealth, by whom they are surrounded, are possessed of less than the proportion named.

The steel trust, for instance, has added its dozens of names of greatest wealth to our roll of multi-millionaires; the copper trust, and now the beef trust, have added their full quota; while there are some seven hundred other trusts, together with banking, insurance, railroad and other public service corporations innumerable, all piling up their silent, relentless billions for their proud owners.

It was only recently that a man by the name of Harkness died in Pittsburgh, and another by the name of Lockhart, I believe, in Philadelphia, whose names were practically unknown to the general public, and yet the fortune of each of them was readily given at from \$150,000,000 to \$175,000,000; or yet another by the name of Weyerhaeuser, a citizen of a western town, altogether unknown, is declared to have "cornered" the timber of the country, as Rockefeller has "cornered" its oil, counting his wealth almost into the billions as a result. And scarcely a week passes that we do not hear of some man, woman, or even a child, all but unknown, and yet whose fortunes are variously given at from \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000, or even more. Truly, with the tormented out of hell, industrial society must today exclaim, "Our name is legion!"

A Half Century of Wealth Concentration

(Continued from 2d page.)

again the greatest opportunities for rapid fortune building. And especially trust formation, perhaps more than any other invention devised by man, has been calculated to take wealth from the people at large, and add it to the great fortunes of the world.

It is popularly supposed, it is true, that the proportion of our national wealth owned by the "wealthy" class is something like fifty per cent; and, curiously enough, this supposition is based upon the computations of Dr. Charles B. Spahr, George K. Holmes of the United States bureau, and others, made almost coincident with the compilations mentioned by Senator Ingalls.

Dr. Spahr, basing his computations upon the returns of the state of New York, for the years 1880, 1890 and 1900, estimated that one per cent of the population of the United States then owned fifty-one per cent of the wealth of the nation; while Mr. Holmes, basing his estimates upon an analysis of the United States census returns for 1900, estimated that three one hundredths of one per cent of the population then owned twenty per cent of the wealth of the nation; which estimate, if extended to cover a full one per cent of our population, would probably give practically the same results as that of Dr. Spahr.

These, as also other authorities, show a substantial agreement upon the part of the statisticians, that one per cent or less than one per cent of our population owned in 1880 practically half the wealth of the nation. But whether we hold with Senator Ingalls, that 31,100 persons possessed at that date fifty-six per cent of the nation's wealth; or, on the other hand, with Dr. Spahr, Mr. Holmes, and others, that one per cent of our then

population, owned fifty per cent of that wealth—is, after all, a matter of little moment, and ran little affect any conclusions we may reach. That these same figures, based upon the statistics of seventeen years ago, should, however, be now cited, as showing the degree of wealth concentration today, is a matter of considerable importance. It merely illustrates the reluctance to break away from any given estimate once established.

Yet the merest glance will show that, so far from remaining stationary this wealth concentration has proceeded with vastly accelerated pace during the last seventeen years.

The fortune of John D. Rockefeller, for instance, was but \$100,000,000 in 1880; while his present income alone is estimated at from \$72,000,000 to \$100,000,000 per year. Now, inasmuch as it requires all the labor of all the people to add a bare \$3,000,000,000—or less than three per cent per annum—to our national wealth of some \$106,000,000,000, that gentleman's wealth, judged by its earning power,

cannot by any species of computation be placed today at less than from \$2,500,000,000 to \$3,000,000,000. If he receives one-fortieth part of the national income, then he is, to all intents and for all purposes, possessed of one-fortieth part of the nation's capital.

But, if John D. Rockefeller's wealth has increased, during the past seventeen years, from a paltry \$100,000,000 to \$2,500,000,000, then the \$400,000,000 given as the wealth of William Rockefeller in 1880, must have increased to \$1,000,000,000; and the fortunes of H. H. Rogers, H. M. Flagler, John Archbold, O. M. Payne, and other hangers-on of the Rockefeller chariot wheels, must have grown proportionately; and the estimate recently made by the Hon. Frank S. Monett, of Ohio, and widely quoted by the associated press, of some \$10,000,000,000—or nearly the one-fourth part of our entire national wealth—as the possessions of that inner circle known as the "Standard Oil Group," would seem to be sufficiently conservative.

Similarly the wealth of the Astor family, which had grown from \$6,

000,000 to \$300,000,000 in the thirty-five years from 1854 to 1889, cannot in the seventeen years since then be supposed to have grown to less than \$1,000,000,000. So also the wealth of the Vanderbilt family, which had grown from a paltry \$1,500,000 in 1854 to \$300,000,000 in 1889, can hardly today be less than \$1,000,000,000. The fortunes, moreover, of Mr. Carnegie, Clark of Montana, or the Gould family, must range somewhere from \$500,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000 each. And at least in the quarter-billion would range the accumulations of such master minds in the realm of high finance as J. Pierpont Morgan, A. Belmont, E. H. Harriman, Marshall Field, James J. Hill, and others equally well known. While just below these are hundreds of others, whose single fortunes, now lost in the more gigantic aggregations, equal and perhaps exceed the largest fortunes in the country seventeen years ago.

A careful analysis of the census for 1900 shows that, as classified according to occupations, 250,251 persons possessed \$67,000,000,000 out of a total of \$95,000,000,000 given as our

What Do Socialists Stand For? This Tells You

HUMAN life depends upon food, clothing and shelter. Only when these are assured are freedom, culture and higher human life possible. To produce food, clothing and shelter, land and machinery are needed. Land by itself does not satisfy human needs. Human beings must use their brains and muscles to create machinery and use it upon the land. Whoever has control of land and machinery controls the life of human life and liberty.

Today the machinery and the land used for industrial purposes are owned by a tiny, unrepresentative minority. So long as machinery is simple and easily handled by one man, it does not make his powers so powerful that they can dominate the masses of the people. But when machinery becomes more and more complex and expensive, and requires for its effective operation the co-operation of many workers, its influence reaches over wider circles of life. The owners of such machinery are able to dominate the lives of the masses in subjection.

In proportion as the number of such machine owners is small, the more they dominate the life of the nation and the more they increase. They bring over larger masses of working people under their control, reducing them to the position where their brains and their only productive property, millions of formerly self-employed workers, thus become the helpless wage slaves of the industrial masters.

The more the economic power of the ruling class grows, the less useful becomes the bulk of the useful work of the nation falls upon the shoulders of the classes that either have no other productive property, or their manual and mental labor power the workers—so that have little land and little machinery, and are thus reduced to the position of a tiny, unrepresentative minority. The ruling minority is steadily becoming useless and parasitic.

A bitter struggle over the division of the products of labor is waged between the exploiting, propertied class on the one hand, and the exploited, proletariat class on the other. In this struggle the wage working class cannot expect adequate relief from any reform of the present order from the dominant class of society.

The wage workers are therefore the most determined and the most consistent enemies of the ruling class. They are also the class which suffers most from the curse of class rule.

rule. The fact that a small number of capitalists is permitted to use all the country's resources and social tools for their individual gain, makes a mockery of the small necessities of our lives the object of their competitive private enterprises and specializations. The bottom of all the social evil of our time.

MODERN INDUSTRY PLANLESS. In spite of the organization of trusts, pools and cartels, the production of goods is less to regulate production for social ends. Industries are largely conducted in a planless manner. Through periods of feverish activity and depression, the strength and health of the workers are mercilessly undermined, and during periods of enforced idleness the workers are frequently reduced to starvation.

The climax of this chaotic system of production are the regularly recurring industrial depressions and crises which paralyze the nation every fifteen or twenty years.

In its mad and reckless race for profits the capitalist class is bound to exploit the workers to the very limit of their endurance and to sacrifice their physical, mental and moral welfare to its own insatiable greed. Capitalism is a system of exploitation, of robbery, of physical exhaustion and ignorance. It drags their wives from their homes to the factories, and their children to the mills and the playgrounds and schools and grinds their slender bodies and informed minds to cold steel. It wastes millions of dollars in the vain effort to keep the workers from the playgrounds and schools and grinds their slender bodies and informed minds to cold steel. It wastes millions of dollars in the vain effort to keep the workers from the playgrounds and schools and grinds their slender bodies and informed minds to cold steel.

THE PUBLIC INTELLIGENCE CORRUPTED. To maintain their rule over their fellow men, the capitalists must keep in their pay all organs of the public power, public mind and public conscience. They control the legislature, the courts, the police, the press, the judiciary. They select our executives, legislate our laws, and corrupt the press, the judiciary. They select our executives, legislate our laws, and corrupt the press, the judiciary. They select our executives, legislate our laws, and corrupt the press, the judiciary.

The struggle between wage workers and capitalists grows ever fiercer, and has become a bitter, unrelenting battle for the control of the nation. The wage working class, therefore, has the most vital and direct interest in abolishing class rule.

The various "reform" movements and parties which have sprung up within recent years are but the clumsy expression of widespread discontent. They are not based on an intelligent understanding of the historical development of civilization and of the economic and social needs of our time. They are bound to perish as the numerous middle class reform movements of the past have perished.

As measures calculated to strengthen the working class in its fight for the realization of this ultimate aim, and to increase its power of resistance against capitalist oppression, we advocate and pledge ourselves and our elected officers to the following program:

GENERAL DEMANDS. 1. The immediate government relief for the unemployed workers by building schools, by reforesting of cut-over and waste lands, by reclamation of arid tracts and the building of canals, and by extending all other useful public works. All persons who are unemployed shall be employed directly by the government under an eight-hour workday and at the rate of \$1.00 per day. The government shall also loan money to states and municipalities without interest for the purpose of carrying out the above mentioned work. The funds of labor organizations for the purpose of assisting their unemployed members, and shall take such other measures within its power as will secure the employment of the workers caused by the misdeeds of the capitalist class.

2. The collective ownership of railroads, telegraph, telephone, and all other means of social transportation and communication, of all land.

3. The collective ownership of all industries and of all natural resources, and in which competition has virtually ceased to exist.

ing the capitalist system. But in abolishing the present system, the workmen will free not only their own class, but also all other classes of modern society. The small farmer who is today exploited by large capital, is indirectly but not less effectively, than the wage laborer, the small manufacturer, the small trader, who is engaged in a desperate and losing struggle for economic independence in the face of the all-conquering power of concentrated capital; and even the capitalist himself, who is the slave of his wealth, rather than its master. The struggle of the working class against the capitalist class, while it is a class struggle, is thus at the same time a struggle for the abolition of all classes and class privileges.

MUST CONQUER THE POLITICAL POWER. The private ownership of the land and means of production used for exploitation, is the rock upon which class rule is built; political power is its indispensable instrument. The wage workers cannot be freed from exploitation without conquering the political power, and substituting collective and democratic administration for private ownership of the land and the means of production used for exploitation.

THE BASIS FOR SUCH TRANSFORMATION is rapidly developing within the very bosom of present capitalist society. The factory system, with its immense machinery and electric power, is rapidly destroying all vestiges of individual production in manufacture. Modern production is already becoming a collective and social process, while the great trusts and monopolies which have sprung up in recent years have had the effect of concentrating the work and management of some of our main industries on a national scale, and fitting them for national control and operation.

AN END TO CLASS RULE. In the struggle for freedom the interests of the workers of all nations are identical. The struggle is not only a national, but international. It embraces the world and will be carried to ultimate victory by the united workers of the world.

To unite the workers of the nation and their allies and sympathizers of all other classes to this end, is the mission of the Socialist. In the struggle for freedom from capitalist class rule does not strive to substitute working class rule for capitalist rule, but by working class rule to abolish all class distinctions, class rule and to realize the international brotherhood of man.

4. The extension of the public domain to include mines, quarries, oil wells, forests and water power.

5. The scientific reforesting of timber lands and the reclamation of swamp lands. The land so reforested or reclaimed to be permanently retained as a part of the public domain.

6. The absolute freedom of press, speech and assembly.

INDUSTRIAL DEMANDS. 7. The improvement of the industrial conditions of the workers: (a) By shortening the workday in keeping with the increased productivity of machinery.

(b) By securing to every worker a rest period of not less than a day and a half each week.

(c) By securing a more effective inspection of workshops and factories.

(d) By forbidding the employment of children under sixteen years of age.

(e) By abolishing the interstate transportation of the products of child labor, of convict labor and of all uninspected factories.

(f) By abolishing official charity and substituting in its place compulsory insurance against unemployment, illness, accidents, invalidism, old age and death.

POLITICAL DEMANDS. 8. The extension of inheritance taxes, graduated in proportion to the amount of the bequests and to the means of the kin.

9. A graduated income tax.

10. Unrestricted and equal suffrage for men and women, under pledge themselves to engage in an active campaign in the direction of the following demands: 11. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall.

We want and must sell 500 shares of stock of the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company IMMEDIATELY. This is to be used to help pay indebtedness incurred last summer, caused by several very dull months, to help pay our regular deficit, to help pay for a large, new stock of Socialist books and pamphlets which we publish, and to help establish our new Polish weekly, Naprzod. Besides the above the Neacy suit will cost the publishing company a great deal of money.

We will give one set of the Library of Original Sources to the comrade selling the greatest number of these five hundred shares; and another set to the comrade who personally takes the greatest number of shares. Anyone wishing to enter this contest must use our subscription blanks and must follow our instructions, both of which will be furnished upon request. Only paid-in-advance sales will be counted in this contest.

When you consider that the purchasers of a share will receive full value in the form of their subscription to the HERALD in five or ten years, according as they are entitled to the local eight-page or national four-page edition, it will be a very easy matter to sell stock. Besides this, he will become a part owner in the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co.

Send for instructions and a list at once—before you do a single other thing. The books will be awarded as soon as the five hundred shares are sold. Progress of the sale will be reported in the HERALD each week. Get busy! Start right now!

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To the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co., 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

I, the undersigned, hereby subscribe for the number of non-assessable shares, of the par value of \$5.00 each, of the capital stock of the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, set opposite my signature, and I agree to pay to the said Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company for each share so subscribed the sum of five dollars in cash, or in monthly installments of not less than fifty cents, due and payable on or before the last day of each month, the first installment to accompany the application for stock, and each paid-up share to have one vote. It is understood that each paid-up stockholder is to receive one copy of the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD, or NAPRZOD, each week, or 50 cents discount on the yearly subscription of our German papers—WAHRHEIT or VORWAERTS, for life.

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PROMPT ATTENTION TO ALL ORDERS

The Working Program of the National Party, Adopted in 1908

The Socialist party, in national convention assembled, again declares itself as the party of the working class, and as the only support of all workers of the United States and of all citizens who sympathize with the great anti-imperialist movement.

We are at this moment in the midst of one of those industrial breakdowns that periodically paralyze the life of the nation. The embourgeoisement of our national property has been followed by one of general misery. Factories, mills and mines are closed. Millions of men, women and children are without work, and are unable to provide the nation with all the necessities and comforts of life. They are forced to idleness and starvation. The recent times of the trusts and monopolies have attained an enormous and menacing development. They have acquired the power to dictate to the nation what it shall eat, drink, wear and live. The trusts fix the price of our bread, meat and sugar, of our coal, oil and clothing, of our raw material and machinery, of all the necessities of life.

The present desperate condition of the workers has been made the opportunity for the capitalist class to organize labor. The highest courts of the country have within the last year rendered decision after decision depriving the workers of rights which they have won by generations of struggle.

The attempt to destroy the Western Federation of Miners, although defeated by the solidarity of organized labor and the Socialist movement, revealed the existence of a far-reaching and unscrupulous conspiracy by the ruling class against the organized labor movement. Their efforts to take the lives of the leaders of the miners the conspirators violated the state laws and the federal constitution in a manner seldom equaled even in a country so completely dominated by the profit-seeking class as is the United States.

The congress of the United States has shown its contempt for the interests of labor as plainly and unmistakably as have the other branches of government. The laws for which labor organizations have continually petitioned have failed to pass. Laws ostensibly enacted for the benefit of labor have been directed against labor.

The working class of the United States cannot expect any remedy for its wrongs from the dominant parties. So long as the capitalist class of the United States is permitted to control the sources of the nation's wealth for their private profit in competition with each other and to exploit the workers, the capitalist industrial depression is bound to occur at certain intervals. No currency reform, or other legislative measures proposed by the capitalist reformers can avail against these fatal results of utter anarchy in production.

Individual competition is bound inevitably to competition and trusts. No amount of government regulation, or public, or of restrictive legislation, will avert the natural course of modern development.

While our courts, legislatures and executive offices remain in the hands of the ruling classes, the government will be used by the interests of these classes as against the workers.

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD
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FREDERIC HEATH VICTOR L. BERGER
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The Herald is Not Responsible for Opinions of its Contributors.
Official Paper of the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee and the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.
Entered at the Milwaukee Postoffice as Second-Class Matter, August 30, 1904.

Recent HERALD callers: Patrick Donohue, New York City; William Feurpel, H. Brains, Manitowish, Wis.; Fred Ebeling, Jacob Willig, Chicago, Ill.; J. Saltzman, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

With this number the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD begins its thirteenth year. It takes on added interest to the Socialists of the United States because of the recent triumph of the party in the Wisconsin election, in which the paper played so great a part. The election of the Social-Democratic ticket on April 5 was a victory for the principles and tactics of international Socialism as against the distorted sectarian article that has for years paralyzed the American movement. Milwaukee has shown the lead, it is for other localities to shake off the incubus of imperialism and semi-imperialism and profit by Milwaukee's example.

The Milwaukee Social-Democrats are already making good under the responsibility that is now upon them and are meeting the great opportunity that victory has given them. Sooner or later the same responsibilities will come to other Socialists throughout the country and they will naturally want to know what we are doing now, and the HERALD will be more than ever indispensable to them these coming months. Especially we must urge them to take the Wisconsin (5-page) edition. They will want to keep track of all the smaller items regarding our Socialists in action that do not get into the national (4-page) edition. The eight-page edition costs one dollar a year, but it is well worth the extra cost—and after all there are times when one can spare a dollar as well as a half. And this ought to be one of the times.

National Party News.
Owing to the fact that there is not now sufficient money on hand to pay mileage both ways, and the further fact that the names and addresses of delegates are coming in so slowly, as a general policy checks for mileage cannot be forwarded in advance, and delegates, wherever possible, will pay their own fare to the congress. By Monday evening, May 16, they will be reimbursed by the national office for the amount advanced upon filing a requisition on the blank form which will be distributed at the first session. However, any delegates who will need a requisition before leaving home, will receive a check by return mail by stating the cost of trip one way and giving full name and home address.

At the instance of the national Finnish organization and by virtue of a resolution adopted at their convention, held in Hancock, Mich., August of last year, a conference of the delegates to the national congress, from

A Trade Union and Socialist Victory
By Robert Hunter

And labor should be especially proud of this victory because it is really the only political victory yet won by labor in this country.

It was won through their efforts, through their own organizations, and through their own votes.

Labor is going into politics very fast but unfortunately most everywhere it is going into politics in the wrong way.

In some places it is begging this man or that man to promise to befriend labor.

In other places it is putting up its own men in the hope of getting the Democrats or Republicans to support them, but nowhere except in Milwaukee has union labor its own political organization, its own political program and its own political representatives.

If Pattern Maker Seidel should go wrong, it will hurt the Milwaukee movement just as much as, and no more than, it hurts a union to have one official go wrong.

So long as a vigilant, energetic organization exists the individual that betrays the movement can be brushed aside.

In Milwaukee the movement is not one of men, but of principles and of organization.

Some of the labor papers express some concern over the future of the Milwaukee movement.

They say they will wait the test before expressing an opinion; but the test has already been made!

The Milwaukee movement has been undergoing a test for twenty years. Had it been willing to compromise it could have won victories long ago.

Had it only desired to elect a popular union official it could have had that empty honor a decade ago.

Had it desired merely sweet words and lip-praise, Berger could today have been in congress brushing the boots of some Democratic or Republican boss.

No, the test of the Milwaukee movement was made during the long years of privation and defeat that preceded the present victory.

Today the workers of Milwaukee know what they want and they have set out to get what they want.

They have asked no favors in getting into power and they will not give any favors to keep in power.

They have the movement, the votes, the intelligence and the determination and when in their battle to remodel the city of Milwaukee they meet trials and tribulations they will not be daunted.

They know trials and tribulations of old. They have met them at every step in their onward movement and as they have overcome the obstacles of the past they will overcome the obstacles of the future.

And as they have prevailed over the discouragements that come to all who fail they will prevail over the discouragements that confront the victors as well.

Let labor keep its eye on Milwaukee. It is an example to America of what labor politically united and intelligently organized can do.

Milwaukee County Board Starts Important Work

Special Committee on New Court House.
(To be erected in connection with the projected civic center.)
Frederic Heath, chairman; C. C. Jacobs (D.), George Mensing, S. R. Bell (R.), Otto Harbicht.

Special Committee to Establish Agricultural School.
C. C. Jacobs (D.), chairman, Arthur Urbanek, Christian Wochner (R.), James Sheehan.

THE meeting of the Milwaukee county board on Tuesday discussed several bills from the sheriff's office and will follow it up with an investigation into some features of that office. The action of the board followed upon a committee meeting at which, in connection with a demand for sixteen more deputies by the sheriff, various jail matters were gone into without gloves, supplying the evening papers with numerous good black headlines. It was found that whereas the sheriff had taken some juries to the hotels for meals, the hotels charging a straight rate of 50 cents each, other juries had been taken to the jail at a charge of 25 cents each, and then a further charge for towels and napkins—six dozen towels and six dozen napkins, in fact were charged for.

The committee that sat on the sheriff's chest consists of Supervisors Urbanek and Rehneke, Social-Democrats, and Supervisor Aschbold, Democrat.

In regard to the sixteen new deputies, the committee decided that seeing is believing and will take turns at spending a day at the jail for a week or so to see what the requirements really are.

Supervisor Urbanek presented a resolution requiring the sheriff to prepare an inventory of the property in his keeping and to file the same with the board. He was also ordered to New York, Massachusetts, Florida, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Indiana, Oklahoma, Virginia, New Jersey, Nevada, Alabama, Iowa, Pennsylvania, Arkansas and the United States. The Socialists have a clean record on which to take the case to the United States supreme court and are proceeding to do so, in accordance with the original instructions.

For New Court House.
During the session Tuesday Chairman Sheehan appointed the special committee that will have charge of the planning for the new court house. The names appear above. The Milwaukee county court house was built many years ago and has sadly outgrown the needs. It is an old style building, full of space that cannot be utilized, and the need of a new and modern building is also made imperative by reason of the many new courts that have from time to time been established, and which are now quartered all over the city. The new court house project with the new civic center is one of the big undertakings now before the supervisors.

Milwaukee county is also to have an agricultural school for boys and the committee to superintend its establishment was also appointed Tuesday. See above. The next meeting of the board will be held Tuesday, May 24.

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The Builders' Column
By A. W. Mance.

How was the Milwaukee victory accomplished? Co-operation and a long period of tireless work did it.

A larger and more far reaching co-operation is now necessary to finish the task.

It was the co-operation of thousands of earnest men and women in Milwaukee, who wrote, printed and distributed the literature which finally educated the workers of Milwaukee to the point where they understood their interests and power as a class.

We all realize that the city of Milwaukee can't go very far on the road to Socialism alone.

No body of men and women realize this more clearly than the long-time readers of the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD.

To extend the HERALD'S sphere of influence and further the class work and ideas which led to such glorious results in Milwaukee on April 5, we call upon the readers of the HERALD to co-operate with us to push the circulation of the HERALD.

Owing to the interest in everything that will be attempted by Milwaukee's Socialist government, it will be comparatively easy to secure new readers for the HERALD, which has already accomplished so much.

We will leave no stone unturned, nor spare any effort to extend the sphere of influence of the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD in every nook and corner of the continent that is in touch with a postoffice.

But to make our effort effective we must have the hearty co-operation of thousands of the HERALD'S READERS.

What we want you to do is to tell your neighbors about the work the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD has done and get their subscription.

Do this and your neighbors and their children during the years to come will bless you and co-operate with you to usher in the new order of society.

One new subscriber from YOU during the coming week. Will you do it?

The circulation of the HERALD is now going up with leaps and bounds. Keep it going upward.

Nothing succeeds like success and there is nothing which sells so easily now as subscription to the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD. We want to hear from you with at least a club of four.

Bernard McMahon, Chicago, sends in a club of four, and writes: "More power to your elbow. We'll do it next in Chicago."

M. H. Bahaka of North Chicago, sends in a club of ten subscribers with the promise that more will follow. We want a "Bahaka" in every town in the country.

William C. Davis of Barton, Mass., lands two yearlies for a starter.

F. Weiss of Philadelphia, secured four yearlies and says there are more to come.

Enclosed find \$1. Send the HERALD to me and my pal. We want to watch the Milwaukee boys 'make good,' writes E. Wolf of Buffalo.

W. H. Zentner of Larimer, Pa., sends in a bunch of eight for six months each as a starter from his territory.

William Vornham of Elizabeth, N. J., sends for a bundle for propaganda work. He thinks the HERALD is the best reading at the present time for either a Socialist or a prospective convert.

Arthur Christ of Quincy, Ill., landed four of his neighbors for a year's subscription to the HERALD, with a promise of more to follow.

Thomas B. Hogan of Bradford, Pa., landed a club of four while he was celebrating the Milwaukee victory. We want about 10,000 of you to get in the habit of getting a club of four every once-in-a-while.

To the Socialists of the United States

Milwaukee is now in the forefront of the Constructive March of the American Branch of International Social-Democracy. You cannot afford to be ignorant of what the Socialist Administration of Milwaukee is doing. The

Social-Democratic Herald
Now becomes more indispensable to you. Not the four page National Edition, but the eight page Wisconsin Edition is what you want. It will give you all the local moves, local problems, local clashes. The price of that Edition is \$1.00 a year.

The new volume begins this week. Subscribe at once!

The HERALD will be brighter and better than ever the coming year, with an enlarged corps of contributors and many added features which will make it the leading weekly party paper published in the United States.

Address: Social-Democratic Publishing Co.
344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

A Clean Sweep!

Group photo post cards showing Milwaukee's city hall and portraits of entire city ticket, including judges, is a work of art. Now on sale for 5 cents each, at the office of the Social-Democratic Herald; by mail, 6 cents.

We have also a high grade photograph of Mayor Seidel, by Klein, Milwaukee's best known photographer; price 10 cents, 3 for 25 cents.

Another photograph, by Herman R. Miller, shows Mayor Seidel with his wife and daughter and a group of neighbors' children, in front of his neat but unpretentious home.

This picture will in all probability become as famous as Lincoln's log-cabin home has; price, 5 cents each, 6 for 25 cents.

These photographs are all printed on first-class paper and will prove an inspiration in every Socialist home.

The publishers remit 10 per cent of the gross proceeds from the sales of these cards to the Social-Democratic party fund.

Special prices in large quantities to dealers.

Send all orders to the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

COLUMBUS' DEMONSTRATION.

Vast Procession of Sympathy for Street Car Strike—Cheers for Milwaukee Victory.

The marching demonstration here Sunday in behalf of the street car strikers was an army over three miles in length, filling High street to the curbs. The vast volume of music of the bands died away in the distance and the cries and cheers of "Milwaukee is all right," continued for over two hours as the army passed the I. O. O. F. temple, where the Ohio Socialist state convention was being held.

The cars did not run early in the morning. Detectives and police were not seen in the parade, for there were about 30,000 people in their way. No arrests were made.

A. B. SHINN.
Columbus, O.

Our Women's Circle.
Conducted by Elizabeth H. Thomas, 544 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Why Women Should Pay Dues

IN making our crusade to get the wives of party members to pay dues, we are often told by the husbands, who hold the pocket-books, that the family cannot stand double-dues. We find, upon investigation, that the husbands usually pay more than 25 cents in addition to their dues, to special collections of one kind and another in the course of the month. We urge these husbands to make it possible for their wives who may be disposed to do so, to pay regular dues, even though it is necessary to neglect the special collections in order to do so. What is the difference? Why, to the party there is the same difference that there is to the individual between depending upon charity and the holding of a steady job. Let the party treasury have an income and let it be known with some definiteness what that income is.

Our women, themselves, too frequently say, "Oh, I am as good a Socialist as any one. I do not pay dues, but I do what I can on the outside." Do not deceive yourself.

if you do not carry the Socialist card and buy your stamp regularly, you are a Socialist just as the man is a union man who hangs on to his own job at all hazards, keeps his money in his pocket, but devoutly hopes that the strikers may win their fight. The Socialist campaign is carried on by men and women committed to one task and using a special method for its accomplishment. Small contributions from each must be in the hands of the authorized executive of the party for the performance of their work. If you do not pay dues, you repudiate organization. You are only an anarchist. You are anywhere but, in your place when the command for a charge comes and to all practical intents and purposes, the fight is being made without you. The army does not depend on you. It cannot depend upon one who acknowledges no claims but insists upon being a little party unto himself. The workingmen and women of the Socialist party form a chain, hand joined to hand, all around the world. If you do not pay dues you are at best a missing link.

Anna A. Maley.

Book Notes

Another O. Henry Book.
"Strictly Business," is the title of another volume of short stories from the energetic pencil of Sydney Porter, better known to lovers of "The Minute Immensity," as O. Henry.

O. Henry is the undisputed master of "four million" story telling and character portrayal. He knows the people because he is of the people. He has wandered and wondered, gazed and gaped, rubbed elbows and shook hands, has lived with the people; breathed, laughed, sighed, suffered and joked with them.

He knows types, environments, conditions and customs. And he writes of them—simply, concisely and pointedly.

His tales are most anecdotes. They are experiences, observations, reflections and meditations—all mingled with powerful flashes of humor which are, in turn, linked with tender touches of pathos.

His stories—"The Quest of Soapy," "The Unfinished Story," and many others, are distinctly tales of the masses.

The New York Times, in reviewing his latest books, tells us that its "daring expressions detract considerably." This objection is indeed too silly to be worthy of reply.

If O. Henry writes of the shop girl and she says "beat it," and "tie your little butt outside," should O. Henry take it on his shoulders to "modify" and make her expressions "respectable"? Doubtless The Times would have the shop girl say "kindly depart, stranger." Utter not a single additional word, sir," etc.

In this book are a throng of the lower east side, a Fifth avenue millionaire, a vaudeville actor, magazine editor, shop girl, doctor, lawyer, confidence man, and a restaurant cashier. The book is published by Doubleday, Page & Co., New York. Get it. It's worth while.

A Rhapsody on Belloc.
I am going to set something before you without comment on my part. Not because I don't like to hear myself talk but because, in this case, it is entirely unnecessary.

In the Catholic World for last month appears an article by V. M. Crawford, entitled, "A Champion and His Labors."

She commences her article as follows:

"The standpoint of modern English literature when judged in the mass is so universally non-Catholic, often so materialistic, that the discovery of a Catholic outlook in a book that is

neither controversial nor devotional, stirs one with a glad sense of surprise.

She has reference to Hilare Belloc, the English prose writer.

She is extremely anxious to impress in the mind of the reader the fact that Belloc is "distinctly Catholic" in his outlook.

Continuing, in a strain of rapture and delight—happy in the thought that the Catholics can lay claim to such an exhilarating writer with a keen imagination, and a mind instinct with Catholic faith," she enumerates what she considers to be his phases of brilliance.

Read them. But bear in mind they are written in a spirit of ecstasy.

"He is anti-Semitic, as are nearly all French Catholics. (Belloc is English on his mother's side and French on his father's), and he is apt to discern malignant Jewish influences on every side in our modern life."

"He has an instinctive hatred of Prussia and of all that Prussia stands for in modern life."

"He is anti-feminist, although his mother was one of the earliest workers in the cause of women's enfranchisement."

"Finally, he is a militarist."

It is the same militarism of the professional soldier, who loves for its sake the art of war, and all that appertains to it."

Essays by Prof. Dewey.
A rather ambitious volume by Prof. John Dewey of Columbia university, is promised for an early date by Henry Holt & Co., New York. Its title is "The Influence of Darwin on Philosophy and Other Essays in Contemporary Thought."

Among others in this collection are "Nature and Its Good," "A Conversation," "Intelligence and Morals," "The Experimental Theory of Knowledge," "A Short Catechism—Concerning Truth," "Beliefs and Existences," and "The Significance of the Problem of Knowledge."

A volume containing such topics is well worth looking into. I know Prof. Dewey to be a capable thinker and writer, so I don't think he will "fall down." I wait impatiently for the book's appearance.

EMANUEL JULIUS.
New York City.

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Read every Socialist needs. It is just the thing to read to the unconverted. It will cause them to ask more questions. It contains more exact facts relating to Socialism than any book of its size. It is issued by mail. Any address, fifty cents. Postage paid. 250 copies of the 500 copies. Price, 1000 copies \$1.69. 1500 copies \$2.49. 2500 copies \$3.49. 5000 copies \$6.49. 10000 copies \$11.99. 15000 copies \$16.99. 20000 copies \$21.99. 25000 copies \$26.99. 30000 copies \$31.99. 35000 copies \$36.99. 40000 copies \$41.99. 45000 copies \$46.99. 50000 copies \$51.99. 55000 copies \$56.99. 60000 copies \$61.99. 65000 copies \$66.99. 70000 copies \$71.99. 75000 copies \$76.99. 80000 copies \$81.99. 85000 copies \$86.99. 90000 copies \$91.99. 95000 copies \$96.99. 100000 copies \$101.99.

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MISSES' DRESS.
Paris Pattern No. 2083
All Sizes Allowed.

Light-tan colored cashmere was most effectively employed in making this girlish model. Full-length sleeves and a chemise, topped by a high standing collar, of tucked net in deep color add greatly to the dressy effect. The pattern is in 2 sizes—12 to 14 years. For a miss of 15 years the dress will require, as illustrated, 5 yards of material 36 inches wide, with 1 1/2 yards of tucked net and 2 yards of braided net banding. If made of one material, it will require 7 1/2 yards of material 36-inches wide, 7 yards 2 1/2 inches wide, 1 1/2 yards 36 inches wide or 4 1/2 yards 42 inches wide.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

PARIS MODES.—An authority on fashions—a woman's magazine of exceptional beauty and interest—72 to 80 pages, each month. Beautiful colored covers—hand-drawn illustrations throughout—printed on high grade book paper. Describes and illustrates the latest Paris fashions. Its timely articles and excellent short and serial stories are of interest to every member of the family. Its departments devoted to all subjects of interest and importance to women—in the home, on the farm, in the office—are edited by a corps of experts in the subjects treated. These timely articles from month to month are

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TELEPHONE—GRAND 1742

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 Secretary—EMIL TRIEB, 100 E. Wisconsin St.
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THE UNION LABEL continues to stand for "A Noble Manhood, a More Beautiful Womanhood and a Happier Childhood." The courts have not yet taken from us the right to employ this means to the end—labor's freedom. While we may, let us **USE ITS POWER**



News of Organized Labor

Conducted
by
Walter S. Fisher



Address all
Communications to
318 State St.

The members of the Painters' union in Okmulgee, Okla., have recently signed up a new scale with the contractors of that city, which gives the men an advance in wages from 40 to 42½ cents per hour.

On May 1 the new scale of the Stone Masons unions of Minneapolis and St. Paul went into effect. The agreement gives the men an increase of 5 cents, making the wages of journeymen now 55 cents an hour.

The Stone Cutters' union of Cleveland, O., which has been on strike since the first of April, has succeeded in putting a new agreement into effect whereby the men get an eight-hour day and an increase in wages from \$4 to \$4.50 per day.

The Printers' union of Jefferson City, Mo., recently received an increase in wages of \$2 per week for hand and floor men and \$1 per week for machine operators.

Every retail shoe clerk in Oakland, Cal., carries a union card.

Eighty contracting firms of San Diego, Cal., have signed an agreement advancing the minimum wage scale of union carpenters from \$3.50 to \$4 per day.

After a strike of five months' duration, the Billposters' union of Chicago has signed an agreement which gives the union men an increase of \$1 per week. All the billposting in that city is now being done by union labor.

The International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' union has purchased a tract of land thirty-eight miles from Asheville, N. C., consisting of 510 acres, and will erect thereon a home and sanitarium for its members.

The Brewery Workers of Muskegon, Mich., have just signed a two-year agreement whereby the brewers, drivers, firmen and watchmen receive an increase of \$1 and the bottlers \$2 per week. The firmen also get a vacation every year of two weeks with full pay.

Nine leading factories and 175 smaller ones is the gain of the International Brotherhood of Leather Workers in their struggle for the eight-hour day.

The Boilermakers on the Central of Georgia railway have been granted an increase in wages amounting to 2½ cents per hour.

The machinists employed by the Southern railway at Princeton, Ind., have received an increase of 4½ cents an hour.

More than 3,000 women employed in the laundries, factories and mechanical establishments throughout the state of Illinois will be affected by

on motion placed on file.

A communication was read from the United Garment Workers of St. Louis, together with a circular letter that has been sent to Milwaukee dealers in regard to labor's grievance against the clothing manufacturers, Marx & Haas. On motion delegates were asked to report back.

The board recommended the adoption of a resolution and to request that the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor send same out with its next circular. On motion the recommendation was concurred in.

The board recommended that the Leather Workers No. 54 be given credentials to visit other city locals for assistance. On motion the recommendation was concurred in.

On recommendation of the board the Building Trades council was granted an extension of six months on its loan.

A communication from the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor containing the opinion of the federation attorneys, Daniel Hoan and Michael Levin, regarding the proposed bill of the Wisconsin committee on industrial insurance, was read and filed.

The attorneys hold that the bill in its present form is prejudicial to the interests of the employee.

A communication from the San Francisco Labor council asking endorsement of two bills now pending in congress in the interests of the Post Office Clerks, was read and such endorsement was granted.

A booklet giving the causes of the big international strike against the International Paper Co. by the Brotherhood of Paper Makers was read in part to the council and moral support granted.

On motion the report of the executive board was adopted as a whole

the ruling of Justice Hand of the state supreme court, declaring the ten-hour law for women of that state constitutional.

The Brewery Workers of Oshkosh, Wis., recently signed an agreement whereby the men receive an increase in wages of \$1 per week.

Oil City, Pa., Typographical union has secured agreements from employers in its jurisdiction providing for an increased wage scale. Floor and ad men get an increase of \$1 and book and job men \$1.50 per week.

Coriscana, Tex., printers have secured an increase in wages amounting to \$1.50 per week.

The Brewery Workers of Buffalo, N. Y., have received an advance in wages of \$1 per week.

The new scale of wages for all the painters' unions of Milwaukee went into effect on May 1. The agreement calls for an advance of 5 cents per hour, raising the wages of the painters from 37½ cents to 42½ cents per hour.

The legislature of California recently passed a law making the unauthorized wearing of a union button or a display of a union card a criminal offense.

The railroad telegraphers of the New York Central have reached an agreement with the railroad company whereby they will receive an increase in salary of 10½ per cent.

Three hundred girls who have been on strike at the potteries at East Liverpool, O., returned to work after winning their demands for more pay.

The painters and decorators of Chicago, who have been on strike for the past month, have won a victory when the employers agreed to pay the scale of 60 cents an hour, which was demanded by the unions. The agreement was signed for three years.

The Painters' union of Lenox, Mass., recently secured an increase of 3½ cents an hour for 1910, without any trouble whatever.

The strike of the switchmen on a large number of western railroads was ended about the middle of April, and the men returned to work after an agreement was reached which gives them an increase of 3 cents per hour.

and the recommendations concurred in.

The committee to see Jandt & Blumel reported that they found a large stock of union made goods and a desire on the part of the firm for union support. It was claimed that no discount was intended toward the committee from the label section but that at the time the committee called the firm was too busy, it being in the Easter season, to confer with the committee.

Bro. Fisher brought up the question of the labor department in the official organ and agreed to continue the work at a lower rate than the time actually required. It was moved to continue the labor column at the rate of \$5 a week, to accept the offer of the State Federation to stand half the cost and to render a bill to the Federation each week for its share.

Carried. Bro. Fisher was granted the use of the seal to write for official journals of the different international.

The Bakers reported success in signing up the bakeries for the coming year.

Bro. Brophy urged unions having printing done to instruct the printers to print the "chapel number" along with the label.

RECEIPTS FOR EVENING.

Patternmakers, 121	10.00
Molders, 121	.64
Machinists, 234	12.00
Licensed Tumblers, 300	4.50
B. T. Co., part payment of	
loan	100.00
Painters, 222	5.01
Leather Workers, 54	1.50
Broom Makers, 1	1.40
Plumbers, 75	20.40
Carvers, 18	7.05
Lathers, 10	2.75
Carpenters, 159	1.50
Garment Workers, 71	3.41
Sheet Metal Workers, 24	
rent	0.00
Plasterers, 138	0.00
Painters' Dist. Co., rent	15.00
Steamfitters, 18	0.00
Painters, 160	2.61

DISBURSEMENTS.

Frank J. Weber, salary	\$50.00
Frank J. Weber, stamps	3.00
Frank J. Weber, scrubbing	5.00
Frank J. Weber, Seapine	.30
Office rent for May	20.00
W. S. Fisher, labor news services, 2 weeks	10.00
Executive board, meeting, May 1	4.75
	\$93.05

The council thereupon adjourned.

FREDERICK HEATH,
Recording Secretary.

Lantern, Okla., carpenters have signed a new scale for the ensuing year, which gives them an increase of 5 cents per hour.

The Painters and Decorators' union of Chicago Heights has secured an agreement with the contractors which provides for a wage of \$4, an increase of 40 cents per day.

Don't forget the union label when making purchases of all kinds.

After a strike lasting two weeks, the Painters and Paperhangers of St. Louis, Mo., have signed an agreement which provides for an increase of 2½ cents an hour, an increase of a like amount on Jan. 1, 1911, making the wages 52½ cents an hour for 1910, and 55 cents an hour for the following two years.

Union Barber Shops UP TO DATE.

The following is a list of Union Barber Shops—See that your shop is on the list, or look up another.

West Side.
 Anstern, A., 559 3rd st. e. Walnut.
 Bartlett, Henry, 48th and State.
 Beisner, J. C., 672 7th st.
 Betzhold Chas., 488 11th st.
 Benlyha, A., 343 3d st.
 Breunmann, Ben, 2421 Walnut.
 Bruch, Otto, 331 Clinton street.
 Elsacker, J. P., 1422 Walnut at Franz, Chas., 328 Chestnut.
 Frey, Adam, 1330 Cherry.
 Frey, Michael, in Sycamore street.
 Fuchs, Edward J., 1629 Chestnut st.
 Goltz, Robert, 2102 Fond du Lac Ave.
 Halman, Charles, — 279 Twenty-seventh st.
 Hanschke, Albert, 2452 North av.
 Hulse, Chas., 503 Chestnut st.
 Jouspelt, G., 501 3rd st.
 Holzhauer, Peter, 1031 Winnabago.
 Huber, Hans, 470 11th st.
 Jungman, L., 825 9th st.
 Kants, Peter, 141 North av.
 Katzow, Fred, 12th and Lee sts.
 Kaufmann, Adam, 609 Chestnut.
 Klingler, D., 1020 Chambers st.
 Koenings, G., 1103 Chestnut street.
 Mayroldis, A., 603 Wells street.
 Mundt, H. C., 168 Lloyd st.
 O'Hair, Geo. F., 502 12th st.
 Peir, Richard, 2022 Clayburn st.
 Polaski, J., 614 35th st.
 Reipke, Val, 1331 Cherry st.
 Rindel, W., Fortieth and Grand Av.
 Sehenk, Carl, 2323 State st.
 Schenk, Herman, 1203 Chestnut.
 Schmoeder, John, 1308 Cherry.
 Schoenecker, P., 1726 Walnut.
 Gery, J., 2816 Clayburn st.
 Urban, G., 627 Grand av.
 Urban, George, 2906 Lisbon av.
 Willenhausen, J. C., 443 3rd st.
 Wittenberg, F., 525 Grand av.
 Young & Dornoff, Third and State.
 Zeidler, M. W., 80 16th st.

East Side.
 Grosse, F., 571 East Water st.
 Gossman, J., Blatz Hotel.
 Heilmann, Chas. P., 86 Masor.
 Klett, Edward, 660 Market.
 Kover, Albert, 308 Milwaukee st.
 Pressing, Geo., 439 E. Water st.
 Schmidt, B., 917 E. Water st.
 Schmidt, C., 338 Brady st.
 Schlechter, Ed., Cor. Wisconsin and Milwaukee sts.
 Slavson & Smith, 205 Wisconsin st.
 Trieb, Emil, St. Charles Hotel.

South Side.
 Agenten, P., 116 Clinton st.
 Baer, W., 511 Seventh ave.
 Bauer, A., 424 National ave.
 Bommerstein, Wm., 806 Reed st.
 Brockmann, H., 504 11th ave.
 Burkhardt, Emil, 503 Clinton st.
 Conway & Cale, S. Y. M. C. Bldg.
 H. Coratzky, corner Oklahoma and Howell avenues.
 Deloport, W. A., 734 Park St.
 Elias, Chas., 258 1st ave.
 Frank, M., 682 Scott st.
 Friedel, F., 659 Greenfield av.
 Gatz, J. A., 937 "Jimmickinn".
 Gauer, J. M., 86 "Jimmickinn".
 Gregory, C. J., 1255 Kinickinn.
 Haupt, L., 1255 Kinickinn.
 Holmes Wm., 513 6th ave.
 Kalb, W. J., 129 Pryor av.
 Kamedulski, J. J., Nineteenth avenue and Burnham street.
 Kauerer, Phil, 290 Grove st.
 Kempler, E. C., Florida st.
 Kinsella and Jorns, 227 Howell ave.
 Knoopel, John, 111 Reed street.
 Kohn, H., 452 Reed st.
 Kopp, C., 272 Reed st.
 Sharping, Frank, 283 National avenue.
 Siebert, Frank, 927 National Ave.
 Smith, Wm., 383 1st av.
 Smith, William, 335 Kinickinn.
 Werner, Edward, 971 Kinickinn.
 Witt, Frank, 1002 Kinickinn ave.

Wauwatosa.
 Bilitzky, Richard.
 B. Lecki, A., 804 Layton Ave.
 Foran, J. A.
 Fisher, Wm., Puckert av.
 South Milwaukee, Wis.
 Albers, C. J., Ronkewski, C.
 Holt, J., Hofer, J. M.
 Sheboygan, Wis.
 Bahler, Fred, 724 South 14th st.
 Manitowish, Wis.
 Kaufmann, Jno., 1604 Washington st.
 Borucki, Jos., 2007 Marahal st.
 Vogel, A. O., 1204 Washington st.
 Beau, Geo. W., 1404 Washington st.
 Hartford, Wis.
 Alirendt, A., Spender, A. A.
 Hilt, Geo.

Chicago House
 OTTO GROSSE, Prop.
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 1/2 Block North of City Hall.
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Bull Wheelock's
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 Past President Bartenders Union.
 193 4th Street.

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 Schoenfeld's Tea
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 Dr. Maywood Compound Red Clover
 will put new life in your blood.
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 GOOD, SANITARY
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FURNITURE
 Carpets, Rugs, Stoves, etc., for
 ONE-THIRD REGULAR PRICE
 We furnish & remove
 complete for \$42.50
H. L. STEIN
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 Fresh and Salt Meats
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WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT

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 FREDERICK BROCKHAUSEN, Sec. Treas., 133 Orchard St., Milwaukee, Wis.
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Boys Wanted
 Newsboys to sell the **SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD** on down-town streets. Good chance for five boys to make no less than \$1.50 on Saturdays. Let us hear from you. Ask for Mr. Bistorius, this office.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, MILWAUKEE County, County Court—In Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of Thomas Kammerling, deceased.

It is ordered, That the time from the date hereof until including the first Tuesday of Nov. A. D. 1910, be and the same is hereby used as the time within which all creditors of the said Thomas Kammerling deceased, shall present their claims for examination and allowance.

It is further ordered, that all claims for necessary funeral expenses for the expenses of the last sickness of the decedent and for debts having a preferential right under the laws of the United States, which are presented within sixty days hereafter be examined and adjusted by said Court, at its Court Room in the Court House, in the City of Milwaukee, to be held on the first Tuesday of July, 1910, and all such creditors are hereby notified thereof.

It is further ordered, that all other claims and demands of all persons against the said Thomas Kammerling deceased, be examined and adjusted before this Court, at its Court Rooms in the Court House, in the City of Milwaukee, to be held on the first Tuesday of July, 1910, and all such creditors are hereby notified thereof.

It is further ordered, that notice of the time and place at which said claims and demands will be examined and adjusted as aforesaid and of the time above limited for said creditors to present their claims and demands, be given by publishing a copy of this order and notice, for four consecutive weeks, once in each week, in the Social Democratic Herald, a newspaper published in the county of Milwaukee, the first publication to be within fifteen days from the date hereof.

Tested this 25th day of April, 1910.
 By the Court, JOHN C. KAREL,
 HENRY KLSNER, County Judge.
 Attorney for Estate.

Are You Going to Use a Spring Medicine?

If so—Try a Bottle of Our

BLOOD PURIFIER
 50c a Bottle

Remember We Carry Also a Full Line of Garden Seeds in Bulk

H. F. Steinert
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 193 4th Street.

UNFAIR—WAS IT?
 The United States Supreme Court has compared the Sherman Anti-Trust Law as applied to the LABOR UNIONS. Comparing the terms of the decision, the "Unfair List" here letters appearing here has been removed. It is UP TO YOU!

Wage Earners
 Wake Up!
 Join the Union of your craft and the party of your class—always demand the UNION LABEL and Shop-CARD—cast your Ballots for emancipation from wage slavery

TEETH
 EXTRACTED
 ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT PAIN OR DANGER
 NEW TEETH—the best and most improved in the world. \$8.00 UP
 Guaranteed to Fit, or Money Refunded.
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 will put new life in your blood.

OUR SPECIALS

this week—

Ladies' and men's oxfords, high shoes and pumps, in dull and patent leather, either lace or button—these are easily recognized values at **\$3.00 per pair**.

Of the best lasts and made from the finest leather, the foremost dealers in the country have supplied us with these shoes, and our well-known **CLOSE PRO-FIT** system has kept them at the modest price of \$3.00 per pair.

THE American SHOE STORE
Louis RUPPE
575-577 MITCHELL ST.

Why Not?

Why not be well dressed?
It costs no more and it does not take any more time or effort.

Our stylish spring suits are made well, fit well and wear well, besides being most reasonably priced.

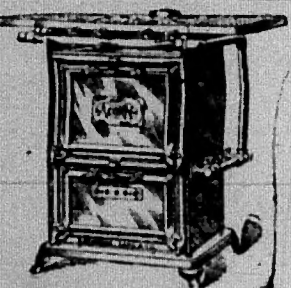
Suits \$8.00 to \$22.50

Our hat department is filled with new shapes and colors. Prices

\$1.00 to \$3.00

The furnishings such as negligee shirts, neckwear, hosiery, underwear, belts, etc., carried in good assortments.

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Outfitters for Men and Boys
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Really—For fine baking, there's nothing like an ACORN RANGE

New designs now on the floor. Glad to have you come in at any time.

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"Everything in Hardware"
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"What Shall We Do to be Saved?" In this little booklet Victor L. Berger explains the Social-Democratic doctrine so plain that the busy man who has no time to read a copy, \$1.50 a hundred. This offer.

SALE

Goldman Jewelry Store
Grove St., Cor. National Ave.
will continue daily at
2:30 and 7:30 P. M.
Big Bargains in Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Etc., being sold at your own price
Any city car will transfer you to a National Ave. car

The Story of Milwaukee's Victory Will be Told by Frederick and May Strickland

Since the election, on April 5, there has been a constant demand for speakers from Milwaukee to tell the story of the victory and the work which led up to it.

Most of Milwaukee's prominent speakers now have their hands, minds and time so occupied with working out plans to govern the city and make good our platform promises that they have little time for speaking.

To fill this demand, the SOCIAL-



Frederick Guy Strickland
Socialist Party Leader and Organizer.

DEMOCRATIC HERALD has made arrangements with Frederick Guy Strickland, the well-known national organizer and lecturer, to tell the story of the Milwaukee victory.

Strickland was one of the conspicuous personalities all through the campaign which resulted in the sweeping victory. He talked to thousands of working people at the shops during the noon hours and addressed the tremendous mass meetings in the largest halls in the evenings.

Comrade Strickland will start on a tour of the middle and eastern states under the auspices of the SOCIAL-

DEMOCRATIC HERALD about the middle of June. The Milwaukee Socialists feel that they are fortunate in securing the services of Comrade Strickland to tell the Socialists of the country the story of Milwaukee's victory.

Comrade Strickland knows all the facts in the case and has the oratorical ability to "deliver the goods" in the most effective manner.

Comrade Strickland will be accom-



May McDonald Strickland
Late State Secretary of Indiana. A Charming Story Teller and Entertainer.

panied on this trip by his wife, May McDonald Strickland, the late state secretary of Indiana for two years. Mrs. Strickland is a charming speaker and an excellent "story teller" and eloquent by profession. Her presence will add much to the interest and effectiveness of the meetings.

For full particulars how to secure the Stricklands for an epoch-making meeting in your town address the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Milwaukee Co. Organization

Address all communications to E. T. Melus, County Organizer, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

Address all communications to E. T. Melus, County Organizer, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee.

The Eleventh Ward Branch wishes to announce that they have arranged for their annual picnic, Sunday, July 10. It will be held at Scheffner's park, corner Thirtieth and Lincoln avenues. Admission price will be one dollar per family, including free refreshments.

The Social-Democratic Coming Nation Club has arranged for a grand ball at the South Side Kindergarten hall, Saturday evening, May 28. They invite their many friends and the party members and sympathizers of the Social-Democratic party to be present.

The Hungarian Branch of the Social-Democratic party have arranged for a theatrical performance, to be followed by a grand ball in the evening, at the Liedertafel hall, corner Seventh and Prairie streets, Sunday afternoon and evening, May 22. The play to be presented is entitled "Der Schuchling," a drama in three acts, by A. Tolstoy. They hereby invite all the party members and sympathizers to be present.

The Town of Milwaukee Branch will hold their annual May ball Saturday evening, May 14, at Salzmann's hall, Cedarburg Plank road, one half mile north from Keefe avenue. All comrades are cordially invited to attend. Everybody assured a good time.

The Fifteenth Ward Branch, Social-Democratic party, will celebrate at their hall, northwest corner of Ninth and Vine streets, Tuesday evening, May 10. A fine program is being arranged for. A fine program is being arranged for. A fine program is being arranged for. A fine program is being arranged for.

The Bohemian Section, Polish Section and the Croatian Section held their annual May day celebrations last Sunday afternoon.

Branch Meetings Next Week.

TUESDAY.

Fifteenth Ward Branch—At Odd Fellows' hall, corner Nineteenth and Villet streets.
Twenty-first Ward Branch—At Raschig's hall, Bufum and Chambers streets.
Twenty-third Ward Branch—At C. Wellin's hall, Thirtieth and Greenfield avenues.
West Alis Branch—At 5610 Greenfield avenue.

WEDNESDAY.

Sixteenth Ward Branch—At Feuz's hall, Clybourn and Twenty-ninth streets.
Nineteenth Ward Branch—At Eckelmann's hall, 1000 Lisbon avenue.

THURSDAY.

Twelfth Ward Branch—At Hoff's hall, 601 Kinnickinnic avenue.
Seventeenth Ward Branch—At Odd Fellows' hall, corner Potter and Kinnickinnic avenue.

FRIDAY.

Thirteenth Ward Branch—At Schmidt's hall, corner Third and Wright streets.
Twentieth Ward Branch—At Harriman's hall, Tentoma avenue and Clarke street.
Town of Lake Branch No. 3—At Chas. Burmeister's, Howell avenue.

Semi-Annual Promotion

(TO THE EDITOR.)

The Milwaukee school board is at present engaged with the problem of ascertaining the advantages and disadvantages that may arise from sectioning classes, and incidentally, the effect semi-annual promotion is gradually producing in our schools has been brought to their attention. The committee having charge of this investigation, after deliberating over the testimonies of a number of teachers and principals, submitted a series of conclusions to the board, the gist of which is included in the following statement:

1. Sectioning of classes, under ordinary circumstances, is not advantageous; and,
2. The system of semi-annual promotion is meritorious.

The latter proposition is substantiated by the following arguments:

(1) "It permits the bright pupils to advance more rapidly without being deterred by the slower ones; it prevents the slower pupils from falling back too far and losing spirit—these results being brought about by having but a 'five-month, instead of a ten-month (or yearly) interval between classes; prevents clogging up of pupils in lower grades and distributes them into the upper; hence results in drawing more pupils through all the grades and into the high schools." (Page 287, March proceedings.)

The advantages enumerated here (if such they be) are not due to semi-annual promotions alone; other causes have contributed to these results. But semi-annual promotions are responsible directly and indirectly for conditions that weaken rather than strengthen our school system. Every teacher realizes that it takes her from four to five weeks to become well enough acquainted with the pupils of a new class to enable her to do efficient work. A teacher must be thoroughly acquainted with the pupils' knowledge and ability before she is able to properly direct his efforts. Not until the teacher has obtained a comprehensive knowledge of the foundation upon which she is going to build can she determine the structure it will be safe to erect thereon; and it usually takes an efficient teacher from four to five weeks, according to character and personality of both teacher and pupil, to get this necessary information. Now, semi-annual promotion will make it necessary for most teachers to become acquainted with two classes during the school year, and it stands to reason that those teachers can not accomplish as much work as teachers can who have but one class a year. The time which is consumed in getting acquainted with her new pupils must be made up by working with greater speed, devoting less time to each subject taught or omitting some subjects altogether, thus leading on to superficiality. The teacher feels that in order to cover the work laid out by the course of study she must hurry from subject to subject, teaching short cuts and abbreviated methods before the underlying principles have been thoroughly mastered. As a result the "boys had to be let down" all along the line and the high schools are being filled with crude and immature material.

Taking these conditions into consideration, the fact that some "bright pupils" have been enabled to get to the high school under semi-annual promotions in less time than it would have taken them under annual promotions, needs to be more carefully weighed before we decide that it really is a benefit as far as the entire school system is concerned.

Bearing in mind the principle that our schools should be conducted and administered so as to secure the greatest good to the greatest number, the fact that a few bright pupils have been able to reach the high school five months earlier pales into insignificance when compared to the loss of time all must endure on account of the semi-annual reorganization of classes and the change of teachers it entails.

The statement that the semi-annual promotions prevented the "choking up" of pupils in the lower grades and that it distributed them among the upper grades is evidently based upon an erroneous conception. Pupils are graded according to age and attainments, and not according to the frequency of promotion. Neither is the statement that more pupils "go through all the grades" in consequence of semi-annual promotion based on correct observation. That more pupils pass through school now than formerly is due to the more stringent enforcement of compulsory attendance laws and measures enforced to prevent truancy, and not to the system of promotion.

By accentuating the wrong idea, semi-annual promotions are instrumental in lowering the efficiency of our schools.

E. R. Meitz, 35
Anonymous, 1.00
Twentieth Ward Branch, on Literature, 20.00
Gustave Krugman, 25
W. Schroeder, 1.00
Communa Nation Club, 5.00
into Carnival proceeds, 50.00
Ed. Ranz, Alois, Wis., 1.00
H. F. Zickler, 1.00
William Stoll, 1.00
(Continued next week.)

The development of knowledge power and ability in the pupils is no longer the primary aim of the teacher. "Getting the pupils through school" is what the teacher must work for, else why these frequent promotions? Character building is being relegated to the rear and "the getting through" is inordinately emphasized by these frequent reorganizations of our schools.

The efficiency of the work done in our schools is further diminished by the numerous specialists, who drop in at any time to supervise the work of the classes. No matter what work the class may have on hand, that must give way when the supervisor appears, to permit him to exemplify his specialty, and woe unto the teacher whose class does not measure up to the supervisor's standard.

Besides the superintendent of schools and his four assistants we are blessed with four extra-supervisors, everyone of whom is a specialist, looking, not after the general efficiency of the teaching force, but merely after his or her particular specialty, subordinating everything else to that. Then, to cap the climax, a host of medical inspectors and "school nurses" (whatever that may be) have been let loose upon the unfortunate public schools to harass teachers, pupils and parents by unnecessarily accentuating the already too prevalent fear of disease. Every one of these more or less regular visitors draws on the time of the teacher or her class and in that way contributes his share towards reducing the normal efficiency of the schools. In order to make up time lost in this way teachers are involuntarily driven towards adopting and following unpedagogical methods of instruction. Instead of developing the mind of the pupils by a correct and logical method of properly directed self-activity of the child, leading him on to recognize underlying principles and how to apply them, short cuts and abbreviated processes are taught. These the pupil can apply so long as they are fresh in their memory, but fail him later on; not having perceived and comprehended the principle or law underlying them, he is not able to reconstruct his formula after it once gets away from him. We are thus veering away from sound methods of pedagogy and forging towards the training of intellectual acrobats and mental dyspeptics.

Teacher.

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NOTICE

Every Social-Democrat in Milwaukee should know the new location of Hoffmann's Business College Entrance No. 228 Third St., 1st block north of Grand Ave., 1 block south of former location. New building, 5th and 6th floors. "Error and better quarters" to be built in order. Best equipped; new furniture and fixtures; best printed and illustrated course; free tuition; only college carrying on its own "Actual Business Exchange" — a real business world. The CRE Representative School — 14 years continuous SUCCESS due to right methods and correct principles. S. E. Cor. 34 and Cedar

ARE YOU PREPARED for sudden demands? Circumstances will arise when you need money and need it quickly.

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Send Money to 344 Sixth Street and oblige the Committee

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE CITY REFUSE INCINERATOR
CLERK OF FIRST GRADE
OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF CITY SERVICE COMMISSIONERS.
CITY HALL, April 30, 1910.

Competitive examinations for the positions of superintendent of the city refuse incinerator and for clerk of first grade will be held at the above office on Thursday, May 12, 1910, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Some of the requirements for superintendent of the city refuse incinerator: United States citizenship; age 21 years or more; applicants shall be mechanical or civil engineers, and possess a special knowledge and be familiar with the theoretical and practical disposal of refuse by incineration; good health, habits and recommendations.

Some of the requirements for clerk of first grade: United States citizenship; residence in the city of Milwaukee for the last three years next preceding the date of application; age 21 years or more for men, and 18 years or more for women; good handwriting; reliability in attestation; correct English; general intelligence and good character.

Applications in writing for both positions to be presented personally up to and including Monday, May 9, 1910, on the proper blanks, to be obtained at the above office.

ATTEST:
FRANK A. KREHLE, President.
ROBERT J. KREHLE, Secretary.
W. M. GUTENKUNST, Commissioner.
J. J. VLAET, Secretary.

No. 134—S. D. H.—May 7

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WANTED—Ladies to know that Dr. S. H. Rosenberg, 1212 First St., is located at 357 Mitchell Street and 367 Grove Street, near Third St.

WANTED—To do addressing for societies, meetings, etc. — Ladies, quick service. RAPID ADDRESSING CO., 214 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

WANTED—Orders for initiation typewriter letters cannot be told from the original. CO-OPERATIVE PRINTERY, 214 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

WANTED—Orders for "Socialism Made Plain," fourth edition. This office.

WANTED—BRANCHES and other societies to purchase their Stat and Scholastic Score Cards, bearing the union label, from us. Fill in cents a dozen. CO-OPERATIVE PRINTERY, 214 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE. Apply 1250 27th Street.

RECEIPT BOOKS, 50 in a book, with the union label, suitable for unions, branches, etc., 10c each, or two for 25c. Social-Democratic Press, Co., 214 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

WARRANTS ON THE TREASURER—The use of Social-Democratic Branches; 100 warrants in a book for 25c. Social-Democratic Press, Co., 214 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

BRANCHES! We can now furnish you with 100 Orders on Treasurer, bound, with only 25c. CO-OPERATIVE PRINTERY, 214 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

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For personal injury. No charges if unsuccessful. Special and prompt attention guaranteed. Housed Rapid Collecting Agency, Inc., 1000 Exchange Bldg., Phone Me 3156.

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Beginning Matinee Tomorrow
Matinees Wednesday, Friday and Saturday
School Children's Matinee Friday 10 Cents
The Original Al W. Martin's \$30,000 Production

Uncle Tom's Cabin

50—People, White and Colored—50
Solo Band and Orchestra
20—Colored People—20
10—Cuban and Russian Blood-bounds—10
Ponies, Donkeys, Chariots
Immense Street Parade Daily
Band Concert Daily
The Biggest and Best of Them All

Summer Season Begins Sunday, May 15
Klimt & Gazzolo, Players in High Class Melodrama
A Big Company Presenting the Best of All Western Plays

The Montana Limited

Prices 10c, 25c and 35c

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3 SHOWS DAILY
2:45-8:00-9:30
LAST FOUR TIMES SUNDAY
CONSUL
THE MAN MONKEY

Week Com. MONDAY, MAY 9
Mlle. Vanity & Co.
Parisian Danseuse

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SINGING SKETCH—"AULD LANG SYNE"

Walter Hale
Banjoist

Moving Pictures
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Novelty Acrobats

Admission 10c Reserved Seats 20c

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Milwaukee's Foremost Theatre
Last Times Sunday Mat. and Eve.
The Heart of Maryland

Monday Evening and All Week
Matinees Thursday, Saturday and Sunday
NIOBE
THE LADY FROM ATHENS

A Force Fuller Than "Billy"
EVENINGS: 10c to 15c MATINEES: 10c to 15c
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MR. EDWARDS DAVIS, M. A. & CO.
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Edwards' Kentucky Kids
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Ray & Niece
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Matinee 10c to 35c
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GAYETY

Leading Burlesque Theatre
Beginning Matinee Tomorrow
Hurtig and Seaman
present the spectacle of all Fun Shows

THE
Ginger Girls

with Ed. Lee Wrothe of Nickel, Watson & Wrothe, solo star of "Me, Him and I"

Empress

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
SULLIVAN & CONSIDINE—VAUDEVILLE AS YOU SEE IT IN NEW YORK

WEEK COM. MON. MAT., MAY 8 MATINEE DAILY BEST SEATS 10c

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A COMEDY SONG OFFERING
HUNTRESS IMPERSONATOR—SCENIC AND COSTUME CHANGES

O'NEIL & O'NEIL Comedy Singing & Talking Team in "A Rare Bit"

LANCASTER, HAYWARD & LANCASTER COE & BOYD A UNIQUE ACT Musical Artists

THE GORDON-BASDEN TRIO INCORPORABLE CYCLOISTS

LAST 4 TIMES SUNDAY—GODLEWSKY TROUPE FLORENCE MODENA AND 5 OTHER ACTS
REMAIN EMPRESS PRICES: 10c and 25c THE SHOW PLACE OF THE TOWN

Citizens to Study Economics

A Plan Under Way to Open Extension Classes of University of Wisconsin in Milwaukee Schools. Council of Philanthropies Asked to Aid

Civic interests are now uppermost in the minds of our citizens. A movement is on foot in Milwaukee to secure the establishment by the University of Wisconsin of extension classes in political economy, civics and philanthropy.

The progressive and the disinterested scientific character of the work of the Wisconsin university's extension division is well known. It has been leading the world in that line for several years and now has over 4,000 enrolled correspondence students all

over the country, so that Milwaukeeans will have an exceptional opportunity afforded them.

It is also possible that the movement may take the form of an independent center—a Milwaukee school of sociology, civics and philanthropy, working in co-operation with the extension division of the university and using its force of instructors.

Those interested have been in conference with Prof. Louis E. Reber, dean of the University of Wisconsin extension division, and have assured

Schools Feel Congenial Air of New Administration

Even the board of education, like everyone else, seems to be glad and has found new courage with the beginning of the new Socialist administration. For the first time in many years the school board feels that the city fathers take a real interest in and will treat the Milwaukee public school system as a legitimate child of Milwaukee and will give it fair consideration with such and as they can under our present laws.

The school board petitions the council to permit the water charges, as it does to the park board. The council is also asked to amend the ordinance concerning the removal of ashes so that ashes may be removed from school buildings free of charge.

These requests come from the building committee, of which Conrad Rausch and Mrs. Berger are members. If these requests are granted the school board would save annually about \$15,000. Besides, we can see no good reason why the board of public works should not take care of city property as well as that of private individuals.

Upon request the use of the grounds and kitchen of the Eleventh District

school No. 1 was granted for a camping ground for invalid children.

A resolution was introduced instructing the finance committee to report at the next regular meeting the feasibility of transferring funds from one fund to another for the purpose of raising \$17,000 with which to further develop the school extension work.

The board would certainly be money ahead if a supervisor for school center work were appointed. At the present time it costs Milwaukee \$7,500 to run three social centers for eight months of the year. In Rochester, N. Y., where the capable Mr. E. J. Ward has charge of the work, eight social centers are operated on the sum of \$16,000 a year. We had better take notice and profit by their experience.

Upon instruction, a committee of six members was appointed to consider the appointment of superintendent of schools, as the term of the present incumbent expires July 1, 1911. It is the custom to carefully consider the appointment of all teachers and no less careful consideration should be given the matter of the superintendent.

Town Topics by the Town Crier

Ald. Melms' declaration for low-priced concerts in the Auditorium will certainly make a hit with the people.

Now that the Milwaukee baseball park has gone into the pockets of the fans for a boosted price of admission, it should be expected to also raise the quality of its performances and its performers.

Hooray! At last Milwaukee is to get in line with other cities. Architects have been ordered to look over Juneau park and the viaducts in preparation for the beginning of a system of public comfort stations.

After all that scare stuff in the Free Press about the party committee settling all city legislation in advance it is amusing to notice how the Social Democratic committee men divide on some measures at the city hall.

As Social Democratic officials are not free pass holders the Milwaukee baseball management will have but few pastboards to give out in the common council this year. This and the hot old raise in the price of admission ought to make into a profitable season for the Brewers.

A mass meeting will be held in the South Side Turn hall next Wednesday evening, under auspices of the South Division Civic association, to discuss track elevation plans. Mayor Emil Seidel, City Atty. D. W. Hoan, Ald. E. T. Melms and other officials will speak. Street railway matters will be considered.

The new administration will soon get "on the job" with regard to the question of hospitals. We learn that the conditions at the city hospital for contagious diseases at Seventh and Clybourn streets are so unwholesome that recently a little boy suffering from diphtheria had to be put to bed in a wash basket because of a shortage of beds!

Just after election (if it has been a Socialist victory) the old party officials are just as good as they can be! The employees of the city water department who served as election officials for the Democrats in the Third ward booths on election day have had their pay docked for that day. But they drew two city salaries on primary day, which is against the law.

Is Milwaukee Asleep?

"Here," says Editor S. Y. Gillian, of The Western Teacher, "are the figures showing what was expended in 1909 for playgrounds in the twenty largest cities of the United States: New York, \$123,000; Pittsburgh, \$22,650; Chicago, \$500,000; New Orleans, nothing; Philadelphia, \$30,034; Detroit, \$6,510; St. Louis, \$6,135; Milwaukee, NOTHING; Boston, \$55,000; Washington, \$15,500; Baltimore, \$45,530; Newark, \$19,000; Cleveland, \$42,812; Jersey City, \$2,500; Buffalo, \$17,420; Louisville, \$2,000; San Francisco, \$33,000; Minneapolis, \$4,875; Cincinnati, \$12,000; Providence, \$6,000."

However, their pay could not be withheld as they had already drawn it. How about making them restore what they illegally drew?

Ald. Berger estimates that the city will be able to save half a million dollars by the proposed establishment of a cost unit system in city work. He points out that this system is the secret of the success of the trusts.

Depaved or Stupid, Which?

By Henry T. Jones

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, who distinguished himself when he was on the throne in the White House by condemning his guilty, untried men, who were later acquitted by a prejudiced jury, has again distinguished himself by an astounding display of ignorance regarding Socialism, or else has exhibited a disgusting degree of depravity. The writer, after reading Roosevelt's ridiculous attack on the teachings of Karl Marx, is willing to believe that the jungle murderer is both stupid and depraved.

At the Sorbonne at Paris last week this "woolly horse" foremost figure of present day civilization, when talking in the presence of veterans of the French academy, and many deep students of sociology, had the effrontery to relieve himself of the following proof of stupidity or plain indication of a depraved mind:

"The deadening effect on any race of the adoption of a logical and extreme Socialistic system could not be overstated; it would spell sheer destruction; it would produce grosser wrong and outrage, fouler immorality, than any existing system."

Roosevelt, if he has brains, must know that the radical system of co-operation and harmony which the Socialists advocate could not produce wrong and foul immorality. By his own words he admits the present system is grossly wrong and foully immoral. He declares plainly that the existing stage of so-called civilization is a foul blot, and yet he has the consummate effrontery to tell an audience of intelligent men that Socialism, of which he apparently is grossly ignorant, would be worse than the immoral system we have. It couldn't possibly be worse with the poverty, squalor, degradation and corruption of the present. The Roosevelt-Morgan-Taft-Aldrich crew are both drunk and insane with egotism, and delirious with power, and Emperor Theodore I. believes that his disgusting platitudes and his stupid denunciation of Socialism will bolster up the reeking capitalist system long enough for him and his pirate associates to completely sully the working class. But they have gone too far. Not even a Roosevelt with all his halo can stem the tide. The working people haven't forgotten that I. Pierpont Morgan, the king financial pirate of them all, always was a welcome visitor at the White House, and that Roosevelt's shouts for a square deal was the noise of a creature

A California Greeting

To Our Wisconsin Comrades:

At this hour the western world wakes to rejoice in your victory for the people. I have no congratulations to offer those who were successful at the polls April 5, the victory belongs to the citizens of Milwaukee; for they will be the gainers, regardless of party.

In California, where our movement is disrupted by internal strife and schisms, we will again take heart at your example, and struggle on," as President Taft advised those in the Bowery bread line to do.

Yes, we too, will STRUGGLE ON in California, until we win the state.

Ex-Mayor Rose is certainly a false prophet, for at the Philadelphia-Milwaukee aldermanic baseball banquet, at which he cooked his goose, and denounced the Social Democrats as lousy curs, he made a prophecy that the Social Democrats should never carry the city of Milwaukee.

Oh, Dave! where is thy prophesy? And now let the good work go on, comrades, for the world is looking at you; and from now on people all over America will speak the name Wisconsin, and of Milwaukee every day.

Every Socialist local will, during

the next few weeks, speak of you. Every grafter in America is silvering now. And at Pittsburgh and at San Francisco they are sick, and taking to their beds.

Milwaukee is the FIRST BLOSSOM ON THE CHERRY TREE. There will soon be SWEETING BUDS and MORE BLOSSOMS later, when other cities fall in line.

Milwaukee will have cherries before California this time.

WILLIAM HENRY FERBER, Sacramento, Cal.

A Sorry Quarantine

There are 160 children in the Home for Dependent Children at Wauwatosa and every little while some communicable disease breaks out and has to be treated practically in the midst of the rest of the little ones, because the county hospital refuses such cases. Thus at times, or almost continually, the Home for Dependent Children is in a state of quarantine against itself!

Recently there was an outbreak of measles at the home and a trained nurse was secured from Milwaukee. Shortly afterward the nurse came down with diphtheria. Then three of the children also came down with the disease, and the four cases are now being treated in the home, with as

15c White Goods 9c

White linen finished 36-inch "Sewing" or 36-inch White Nain-souk

10 Stamps Absolutely Free

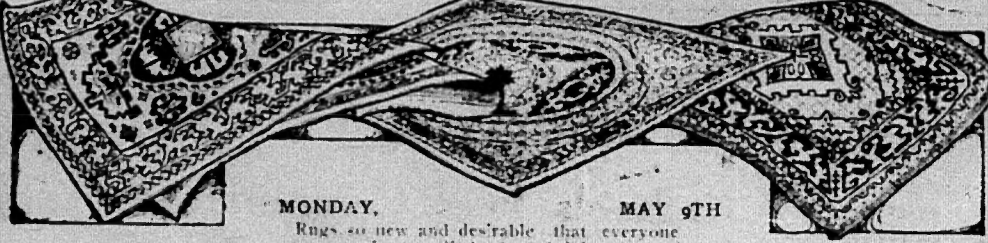
If you present this coupon at our stamp desk MONDAY, MAY 9TH, Either Ten "Sperry" Gold Merchandise Stamps or Ten "S. & H. Green Premium Stamps" absolutely free. This coupon redeemable from adults only.

12c Lawns 8c

About 1,000 yards of 40-in. White Lawns, in 2 to 10 yard lengths, priced on Monday at 84c

The First Sale of Auction Bought Rugs

Values are great, and these prices prove that we are underselling every store in Milwaukee.



MONDAY, MAY 9TH
Rugs of new and desirable that everyone economy-bent will be here bright and early.

Smith's 650 Seamless Brussels Rugs, new floral and oriental patterns, priced.....	7.48	Smith's 1500 Wilton Velvet Rugs, size 6x9 feet, new two-toned effects, will sell at.....	11.50	Smith's Seamless 2500 Brussels Rugs, 10x12 ft., floral and oriental, Monday.....	19.50
Brussels Rugs, medallion patterns, 11-12 ft.....	19.50	Smith's 9x12 Axminster Rugs, 2500 values, at.....	18.50	Smith's 1800 Wilton Velvet Rugs, 7-8x9 feet.....	11.50
Brussels Rugs, 8-10x10 ft., new Persian patterns.....	11.50	Smith's extra heavy one-piece Brussels Rugs, at.....	13.50	Smith's Seamless 7-8x9 new Brussels Rugs only.....	8.75
Smith's Axminster Rugs, size 27x54 inches.....	1.85	New 250 Colonial Velvet Rugs, 27x54 inches.....	1.65	Velvet Rugs, 10x12 feet, new floral patterns.....	12.50

Alex Smith's Brussels and Velvet Carpets Bought at Auction and Priced

Smith's Wilton Velvet Carpet, the 1.35 quality, priced.....	98c	Smith's 1.15 quality Velvet Carpet, new patterns, yard.....	89c	Smith's Tapestry Brussels Carpet, borders to match.....	69c
Smith's 9x12 Stair Carpets, good runner patterns.....	65c	Smith's 1.15 yd. lengths of Velvet Carpet, per length.....	65c	Discontinued patterns of 1500 Velvet Carpets, yard.....	69c

All carpets bought in this sale will be sewed, lined and laid free of charge.

2,000 Pair of New Zion City Lace Curtains in a Most Opportune Sale--Savings Average 25 Per Cent

The style assortment is unlimited and you cannot help finding what you want.

Zion City Lace Curtains, Nottingham, white or ecru—340 pairs of values up to 1.39 priced 98c
214 pairs of best 1.75 values priced 1.25
190 pairs of new 2.25 values priced 1.48
Zion City Lace Curtains, white or ecru, Cable Net and Nottingham weaves, choice patterns.
2.50 values 1.69 3.25 values 2.19
2.75 values 1.98 pair

Zion City Lace Curtains in Nottingham weave, with plain centers and Battenberg or Cluny effect borders, also figured centers in Brussels effects—
2.98 3.98 4.48

SILKS!
50 pieces of 36-inch Black Taffeta Silks, soft finished, the good wearing kind with purple edge, 1 to quality at 76c

Hugo E. Bauch
COR. THIRD ST. AND NORTH AVENUE.
MILWAUKEE'S "RELIABLE" DEPARTMENT STORE
50c White Goods 29c
Fancy Swisses and Imported Novelty White Goods—checks, stripes and neat designs. 29c

Milk

"120 Gridley Wagons Get There Before Breakfast"

THE success of Milwaukee's first "Pure Food" Show recalls the fact that competent authorities everywhere pronounce milk not only the most nutritive but easily the cheapest and most available article of food in the world today. Milwaukee's milk supply is superior to that of any other American city; we have made it so. Today more than 20,000 families depend upon the superior sanitary organization of this plant for the day's supply of Perfectly Pasteurized Milk and Cream.

GRIDLEY DAIRY CO.

138-140 Eighth Street. Phone Grand 880.
South Side Depot: 528 National Ave. Phone South 982

the next few weeks, speak of you. Every grafter in America is silvering now. And at Pittsburgh and at San Francisco they are sick, and taking to their beds.

Milwaukee is the FIRST BLOSSOM ON THE CHERRY TREE. There will soon be SWEETING BUDS and MORE BLOSSOMS later, when other cities fall in line.

Milwaukee will have cherries before California this time.

WILLIAM HENRY FERBER, Sacramento, Cal.

A Sorry Quarantine

There are 160 children in the Home for Dependent Children at Wauwatosa and every little while some communicable disease breaks out and has to be treated practically in the midst of the rest of the little ones, because the county hospital refuses such cases. Thus at times, or almost continually, the Home for Dependent Children is in a state of quarantine against itself!

Recently there was an outbreak of measles at the home and a trained nurse was secured from Milwaukee. Shortly afterward the nurse came down with diphtheria. Then three of the children also came down with the disease, and the four cases are now being treated in the home, with as

much isolation as the circumstances will permit. But at best it is an awkward situation.

There is need of a department for contagious diseases at the county hospital, so that other county institutions would not be obliged to run hospitals of their own. In fact, there is no very good reason why the city should not transfer its isolation hospital from the Eleventh ward to Wauwatosa, especially if a special hospital car could be fitted up and operated over the street car lines, thus providing rapid and merciful transportation to patients from all parts of the city to the county institution.

Law Office Removed
Supervisor George Mensing, of the law firm of Widule & Mensing, will move with his firm to Room 8, Metropolitan block (Third and State streets), within a week or so. His residence will remain at 830 Eleventh street.

BOYS WANTED.
Newsboys to sell the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD on downtown streets. Good chance for live boys to make no less than \$1.50 on Saturdays. Let us hear from you. Ask for Mr. Bistorius, this office.

Always ask for union drivers when you engage a hack.

HIPPODROME

Commencing Sunday Matinee May 8th
The Musical Treat of the Year

D'URBANO AND HIS BAND
45 Artists 15 Soloists

Added Attraction
Miss Leonora Annino
Lyric Soprano Soloist

You Can't Afford to Miss This Great Band
Admission 25 Cents

COLUMBIA THEATRE

Eleventh and Walnut Streets
THE LAUGHING HORSE
WHAT IS IT?

6 Other Acts 6

EMPIRE THEATRE

Michigan St., bet. 24th and 26th Ave.
Harris' Monkeys, World's Comedy Fair, Sol Boras, Golden Patten Co., Theo. Umark, Emperescapes